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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

CONGRESS.

Civil Rights Bill.

A SPICY DEBATE.

Political Disabilities Removed.

THE RECENT AMENDMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1872.

SENATE.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED.

The credentials of Ransom, Senator-elect from North Carolina, were presented.

PETITIONS.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a memorial from Michigan lumbermen against the Chicago relief bill.

Mr. KELLOGG presented a petition of leading men of the rice interest in Louisiana against the abolition of the tax on rice. It being received by telegraph, its reference was objected to by Mr. POMEROY.

BESSEMER STEEL.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution in relation to the manufacture of Bessemer steel, and said he would call it up at an early day, and would speak in the affirmative in the event of Indiana for making steel, and the importance of improving the harbor of Michigan City, Indiana, so as to bring the iron mines of Lake Superior into more direct communication with the coal fields of Indiana.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the following bills without amendment: to extend the time for the State of Wisconsin to complete a road from Lake St. Croix to Lake Superior; to create two additional land districts in Minnesota; to confirm a land grant to Nevada for college purposes; also a bill relative to homestead settlers burned out in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, with an amendment allowing them a year from the passage of the act to rebuild on and reoccupy said homestead lands.

AMNESTY.

The Amnesty bill came up.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved to table the pending bill, and take the last Amnesty bill passed by the House. Lost—20 ayes and 33 nays.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. CARPENTER offered a substitute for Mr. Sumner's pending amendment to the supplementary Civil Rights bill, providing that if any common carriers or keepers of public places make any distinction in their accomodations in respect to any citizen on account of his race or color, they shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $5,000 for each offence.

Mr. CARPENTER said the difference between this and Mr. Sumner's bill was in two points: First, the substitute omitted all reference to churches; and second, it based the right of federal interference upon the fact that the institutions were supported at public expense, and not, as Mr. Sumner's bill did, upon the head of incorporation.

Mr. NORWOOD, (Ga.) argued against Mr. Sumner's amendment as unconstitutional and calculated to nullify the laws of several States prohibiting the intermarriage of blacks and whites. He thought Mr. Carpenter's substitute also unconstitutional, and said he would base his vote against both amendments on that ground.

Mr. WILSON said he would vote for Mr. Sumner's amendment just because it went so far, and in the clearest and most positive manner made all distinctions on account of color illegal in the United States. The question of intermarriage raised by Mr. Norwood had been settled in Massachusetts thirty years ago. The State had repealed her law on the subject at that time, and all the predictions of dreadful results that were to follow had signally failed. A great deal had been heard for years about the superiority of the white race and blacks; but every where abundant evidence was to be seen that those distinctions had often been disregarded. He wished to see all laws based on difference of race abolished as unchristian, inhuman and undemocratic.

Mr. POMEROY hoped that the people of Georgia and other States could be trusted to choose their wives and husbands without the interference of any law. He objected to the phrase used by Mr. Wilson, "the different races of men." He knew of but one race—the human race.

Mr. ANTHONY hoped that Mr. Sumner would accept Mr. Carpenter's amendment exempting churches from the bill. He would vote to give the colored people all civil rights, but he would not vote for a bill conferring or denying, or in any way interfering with, religious rights.

Mr. SUMNER advocated his own bill, and said Mr. Carpenter's substitute an emasculated synonym—feeble where the original was strong, and incomplete where the original was complete. He objected especially to the omission from the substitute of a provision enforcing the admission of colored citizens to jury box. The Senator, (Carpenter) had attempted to distinguished between the right to testify and the right to sit as a juror. He (Sumner) cared not whether the right to sit as a juror was a political or civil right. It was enough for him to know that it was a right to which all men were entitled by the law of nature and by the Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the Declaration of Independence. He saw that Mr. Carpenter smiled. He *always* smiled when the Declaration was mentioned.

Mr. CARPENTER—It was a smile of approbation. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER—Very well; but not content with striking at the colored people in the temple of justice, the Senator sets up a distinction in the church—a distinction, however, in which he is not original; for he has been anticipated by Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby, who reports his congregation to have sung on a certain occasion this hymn:

"Shall niggers black, this land possess,
And mix with us up here?
Oh, no, my friends, we rather guess,
We'll never stand that era."

[Laughter on the floor and in the galleries]

Sir, I ask you if that is not the Senator's speech? I do not know that I need to say any more.

Mr. CARPENTER—Oh, yes; go right on

Mr. SUMNER—I will, as the Senator invites me. He sets himself up here as a representative of caste in the Christian Church, and while espousing that cause, pleads the Constitution of the United States. But, sir, I think I can point out the origin of the Senator's error. I hesitate to refer to it, but the Senator has introduced it himself. The Senator has never had an adequate idea of the Declaration of Independence. [Laughter, especially by Mr. Carpenter.] The Senator smiles. Very well; I have been long enough in this chamber to witness vicissitudes of opinion on that great part. I have seen it derided by others more than it ever was by the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. CARPENTER—I wish the Senator would state when I ever derided the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. SUMNER—I am coming to that.

Mr. Sumner then quoted remarks made by Calhoun, Choate and Andrew Johnson on the subject, and said that in a speech in April, 1870, Mr. Carpenter had spoken of the principles set forth in the Declaration as "the generalities of that revolutionary pronunciamento." He referred to this with great reluctance.

Mr. CARPENTER—I hope the reluctance is not on my account. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER—When the Senator spoke last upon this subject, however, it was no longer a revolutionary pronunciamento.

Mr. CARPENTER—Oh! yes, it is. I stand by that. I glory in that revolutionary pronunciamento and in all that revolutionary history of ours.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Then you ought to give some effect to it.

Mr. SUMNER—The Senator says he glories in it. Then let him give it some effect. I hope he won't take it all out in glory. I hope he will see that some of it is transfused into human rights.

Mr. CARPENTER—Yes; all that is consistent with the express provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. SUMNER—The Constitution is a machine—a great and beneficent machine. The Declaration of Independence supplies the principles which are to give character and motion to that machine.

Mr. CARPENTER said he had just heard himself ridiculed, reviled and misrepresented, because he had been unable to agree with the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) as to the merits of his bill, and had stated two points in which its constitutionality seemed doubtful. He was in favor of the substance of the bill, and had embodied in his substitute all of it that was clearly constitutional, but the Senator from Massachusetts did not seem to be anxious for the passage of a bill to secure civil rights unless it had some branch or claw tearing into the Constitution. The Senator had also gone back a whole year and arraigned him for having spoken of the Declaration of Independence as a revolutionary pronunciamento. It certainly was just that, and he wondered what there was in the expression which so rankled in the Senator's mind. He could not believe that it was a mere use of the adjective, and he supposed it must have been remembered so long because the remark was made in raillery and addressed to the Senator himself, when he could not bear that any one should look on his venerable locks and indulge in levity and mirth.

Mr. SUMNER—I give the Senator leave to rail as high as such as he pleases, but do not rail against the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. CARPENTER—Very well; I will agree to that if you will agree not to rail against the Constitution. [Laughter.] I will not speak disrespectfully of the Declaration, and you will not attempt to violate the Constitution, and we will join hand in hand in support of the principles that are the foundation of your bill. The Senator has done me the honor to point out my prototype in the constitutional argument—Petroleum V. Nasby. [Laughter.] That is one particular in which I must bow to the Senator. I cannot point out his prototype in a constitutional discussion. He never had one. He is beginning, and if our Constitution is to be much respected or to long last, I trust he will be the end of constitutional debaters, who commence by asserting that the Constitution has nothing particular to do with the subject; that it is a mere machine, and means something or nothing according to the Declaration of Independence.

In conclusion, Mr. Carpenter said that the Senator from Massachusetts could neither drive him into the Democratic party by calling him a secessionist and comparing him to Calhoun, nor by using harsh and disrespectful language to anything that he thought unconstitutional.

Mr. SUMNER earnestly denied that he had ever disregarded the Constitution, and said he had always supported and obeyed it as he understood it. He predicted that history would show that his construction of it would be approved and confirmed by the American people.

The Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. COBB, abolishing the Freedmen's Bureau.

By Mr. PARKER (Mo.), for the organization of the Indian Territory of Oklahamah.

By Mr. COMINGO, declaring the Memphis, Kansas and Missouri Railroad a post road.

By Mr. COLTON, for a railroad bridge over the Mississippi river for the Western Union Railroad Company.

REMOVING POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. RANDAL moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill suspending political disabilities from all persons included in the following classes: All persons who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, as postmasters or clerks to postmasters; United States Marshals and deputy and assistant United States Marshals; Judges of Probate and Judges of inferior jurisdiction in any State, and clerks or other officers of such court; clerks and registers of Equity Courts, and masters and examiners in chancery; sheriffs and deputy sheriffs; justices of the peace; all municipal officers, including mayor, aldermen and other officers of any city, town or village; constables, and all other executive and administrative officers who were by law elected to office previous to the rebellion, and whose general duties were restricted to the city, county, town, village or parish for which they were elected: *Provided*, that the benefit of the act shall not extend to any persons, although included in the foregoing classes, who resigned their seats as members of Congress, or who resigned as officers of the army or navy, and afterwards joined the rebellion as members of the convention in any State which adopted the ordinance of secession.

Mr. PERCE inquired whether the bill would remove disabilities from any but those who were already included in the bill that had passed the House?

Mr. RANDALL replied that it did not relieve nearly as many; that it only applied to small officials in towns, villages and counties; that it was entirely unobjectionable, and relieved only those who could have had no agency in the promotion of secession.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—It seems to me that it is objectionable in its proviso.

Mr. CONGER—Does it provide for making applications for relief?

Mr. RANDALL—It does not; but I have no objection to an amendment to that effect. I want that public affairs in the South shall be run by intelligent people, and by people who were really dragged into the rebellion.

Mr. SARGENT offered a proviso requiring persons relieved to take an oath of allegiance to the United States before the clerk of the United State District Court in which they reside.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed without the yeas and nays.

THE FISHERIES.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to carry into effect the provisions of the late treaty with Great Britain relating to the fisheries, and its consideration was assigned for the third Tuesday in March.

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

A movement was made for a fresh draw for seats, and after various episodes and much confusion, the malcontents carried their point, a motion to lay the whole subject on the table being negatived—yeas 93, nays 104.

THE LATE AMENDMENTS.

Mr. PETERS moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring that the highest patriotism and most enlightened public policy demand of all political parties and of all citizens to acquiesce in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution and such reasonable legislation of Congress as may be necessary to make them in their letter and spirit most effectual. Agreed to—120 to 51.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution recognizing the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments as valid parts of the Constitution. Agreed to—166 to 22.

ENFORCEMENT LAWS.

Mr. STEVENSON moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution recognizing as valid and binding all existing laws passed by Congress for the enforcement of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, and for the protection of citizens in their rights under the Constitution as amended.

Mr. RANDALL—These laws are unconstitutional.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I think you had better take those cases to the Supreme Court.

Without taking a vote on the resolution, or disposing of the question for a new drawing of seats, the House adjourned.

ST. LOUIS.

Railway Accident.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—The tender, baggage car and three passenger coaches of the Washington accommodation train, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, were thrown from the track and tumbled down an embankment this morning, three miles west of Meramec. Sixty passengers were on the train, about one-half of whom were more or less hurt, but none fatally. The accident was caused by a fish joint being out of order, allowing the ends of the rails to pass each other.

New Railroad Project.

INDIANAPOLIS, Februry 5.—A meeting largely attended was held at the Board of Trade rooms this afternoon, to consider the project of building a railroad to the Indiana coal fields for the exclusive transportation of coal. A committee was appointed to present a plan of organization, and also to present the matter to the City Council, in order to have the city take the controlling stock, and order an immediate survey of the line.

NEW YORK.

Stokes in Court.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS

Custom House Investigation.

ARREST OF TAMMANY THIEVES.

Woman in the Pulpit.

SUSPENDED BANKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1872.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The *Herald* editorially says the fact that the British representative at Washington has been instructed to make proposals of accommodation and compromise of the Alabama claims to our Government is an insult to our nation. If Great Britain is liable for the loss of our commerce and the prolongation of our civil war, the damages awarded must be paid peaceably, or it will be collected.

The *Herald's* Washington special says that the excitement among the high officials in that city in consequence of the relations with England is very great, and there have been constant conferences between representatives of the American Government and the English Embassy. The situation in England, as represented by the English Legation at Washington is of the gravest character. The Tory party, although represented by Stafford Northcote in the Joint High Commission, is desirous of forcing the Alabama question upon Parliament and compel such a vote as would declare its want of confidence in the Gladstone ministry. The Gladstone ministry are, in consequence, seeking an adjustment of the Alabama case to parry the assaults of the Tories.

Dispatches have been received at Washington urging the administration to withdraw the claims for consequential damages. The President is firm in the conviction that the case, as presented by our Government, shall not be amended or withdrawn. He regards the Geneva Commission as a court, feels that America has a right to go before that court like any other party to action, and leave the question to its decision. If our case shows any surprising features, the fault will be with the English, who permitted themselves, for their own gain, to become parties of acts of war upon the United States. The President also feels that the Ministers of any English Cabinet must not be permitted to force his administration into a false position.

A dispatch has been received from Minister Schenck to the effect that the excitement in London is intense, but no recommendations are made.

The English Minister, Thornton, combats the view of the administration as to the Geneva Commission being a court, and urges that it be treated as an amicable conference. He contended that there could be no peace if our case was presented in the form of an indictment for misconduct.

Secretary Fish does not see how any claim can be withdrawn. If, in his judgment, Sir Alexander Cockburn should withdraw, there would be no hope of an amicable settlement. Er. Mvarts is about to return to this country for further instructions.

WOMAN IN THE PULPIT.

The Presbytery of Brooklyn met to-day to consider the preaching of women in Rev. Dr. Cuyler's church. Rev. McClellan made a statement of the case to those who called the meeting. There was no doubt of the preaching, and the Presbytery should determine its course. The signers of the call did not want to show any bad feeling toward the church of Rev. Cuyler. He believed the latter's church had decided that Presbyterians should affiliate with Friends, and that licensure and ordinations should be dispensed with in inviting Quakers to preach. This modified and changed the usage and custom of the church, and the Presbytery should affirm or negative it.

Mr. Cuyler was invited to make a statement, and he contended that the Book of Church Government neither permitted nor prohibited women preaching; that the bible was non-committal on the subject, and that it was next to impossible to draw a line in the bible about woman's function in the church. It was an open question, to be determined by conscience, common sense and circumstances. Methodists, Baptists and Congregationalists encourage women to preach. Whether woman preaching was advisable depended upon circumstances Paul required a woman to be veiled as a matter, and not subject to discipline. He admitted that it was not ordinary Presbyterial usage for women to take part in public worship. He was not in favor of a change of usage. Mr. Cuyler concluded with a warm eulogy on his church.

Ex-Mayor Lambert, an elder of the Rev. Cuyler's church, followed in an assertion that the session stood by its pastor.

Rev. Butler moved that a committee be appointed to prepare a minute on what had been heard.

Rev. Spear thought the whole matter insignificant, and should be indefinitely postponed.

Rev. Mr. Butler's motion was carried, and the committee retired to deliberate.

The committee appointed by the Brooklyn Presbytery reported at the afternoon session a document, to the effect that it was inconsistent with the rules of the Church to allow a woman to preach. This was discussed until six o'clock, when the Presbytery adjourned till to morrow.

BANKS.

At a meeting of the depositors of the Stuyvesant Bank to day, the action of John Mack, who claims to hold a certificate of deposit for $7,600, which actually belongs to the Security Bank, and which resulted in the adjudication of bankruptcy against the Stuyvesant Bank, was denounced as a black-mailing operation.

The receiver of the Guardian Savings Bank has obtained from Judge Barnard leave to sue for the recovery of loans, etc., to the amount of nearly $200,000.

A dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid by the Union Square National Bank next Saturday, and a second dividend of fifty per cent in March. The bank officials hope to pay all depositors in full by the 1st of January.

At a meeting of the depositors of the Market Bank, the receiver stated its securities at $423,000, and its liabilities at $900,000. It is believed the depositors will ultimately receive forty-five cents on the dollar, or, in the worst event, at least forty. He discovered to-day that a call loan of $50,000 was charged upon the books of the bank to a firm which had been dissolved for three years, and which paid the indebtedness long ago, and the chairman of the meeting stated that he had discovered information that Conkling was not the only guilty person in the institution. Certain officers had appropriated these supposed call loans to their own use. Many of them were then known to have elegant turn-outs, for which, it was fair to presume, misappropriated call loans had been paid. Resolutions were adopted expressive of a determination to criminally prosecute the officials of the bank.

An application has been made for the appointment of a receiver of the Third Avenue Savings Bank.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Special Agent Jayne gave an account of the procedure in cases of fraud. He said in the case of one Wheeler, a fraud was attempted to be covered up by one of the Customs clerks, in which afterwards one hundred and twenty thousand dollars were recovered.

There are two cases in which no proceedings were taken. One was that of Ferdinand Heath. In every other seizure, thirty three in New York and one in Boston, suits were instituted. The amount of judgments obtained was $636,787 from the seizure of books and papers. I received as my share $126,000, but I divided it with others, perhaps $40,000. The Government received about three times as much as it would have received if the regular duties had been paid. The United States weigher rarely or never weighs anything. He designates whom he likes to perform the duty. A weigher's district includes some thirty or forty piers at the upper part of the island, but not so many at locations where steamers arrive. The unsworn person returns the weight, and the United States weigher really knows nothing about their correctness, but relies upon him entirely. The importer swears when he enters the goods as to their value, but not their weight.

TOM FIELDS' CASE.

Tom Fields' bondsmen are Wm. Florence, a comedian, and Michael G. Quig. His case has been removed to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The indictments charge that George Beller and Garrett B. Tennison, members of the Fire Department, having a claim against the city, assigned an equal moiety thereof to Fields, a member of the Assembly, for his effort in procuring the passage of a law authorizing the payment of these claims. He is indicted for forgery in the third degree, being charged with having in custody on the fourteenth of July last an order for the payment of money, viz.: a draft payable to J. M. C. Davidson or order for $4,802 for iron work, &c., signed by Richard B. Connolly, and countersigned by A. O. Hall. The indictment charges that Genet forged on this order the endorsement of Davidson.

STOKES.

Stokes, the murderer of Fisk, was brought before the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning. There was a large attendance of spectators, and all of Stokes' counsel were present. Judge Cardoza was on the bench. District Attorney Garvin demurred to some of the pleas of Stokes' counsel. One of the prisoner's counsel said he would require time to procure the presence, and to try the issues thus raised, and that a jury would be necessary. The Judge stated that he would summon an additional jury of five hundred, and then adjourned the Court till Monday. The issue to be tried is that raised by the prisoner's counsel against the legality of the indictment by the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury.

STRANGE CASE.

James Baxter, the English valet of Samuel Whitehead, was arraigned at New Brunswick to-day upon his plea of guilty in attempting to murder his employer. The defense moved a discharge upon the plea that a man cannot be punished for a crime when the records show no crime committed. The decision was reserved. It is rumored that if he is released he will be arrested on an English charge of arson. The defendants in this strange case said they intend to commence suit against Whitehead & Sons for false imprisonment and defamation of character, laying damages at $200,000.

CITY ROBBERS.

Henry Genet, an ex-Senator, and among the number indicted on Saturday, was arrested this morning and bailed in $10,000. The charge against Genet is forgery.

Tom Fields, a Senator, is charged with bribery and felony.

Ingersoll, the chairmaker, is charged with forgery.

Tom Fields was arrested and bailed in the sum of $7,500.

New indictments are said to have been found against Tweed.

FERRY BOAT SUNK.

At 5:30 P. M. to-day while the Brooklyn Ferry Company's boat Fulton, three months built, was crossing the river, loaded with passengers, she sprang a leak in mid stream. The alarm signal was given. Two other boats came alongside and took off the passengers, after which she sunk. A few day ago the same boat, loaded with passengers, was half an hour crossing, her engine having ceased to work.

CHARGE OF BRIBERY DENIED.

President Cochrane, of the Board of Aldermen, peremptorily denounced as utterly destitute of truth the report that bribery was used in his election, and challenged a finger to be laid upon an unworthy act of his in this connection.

THE CAR HOOK MURDER.

W. O. Bartlett, counsel for the Putnam car hook murderer, stated to-day that if a new trial was granted, it will be shown that Putnam was the aggressor, and that he lived under an assumed name for some time, owing to certain transactions.

THE AUDIT BILL.

The amendatory audit bill to be introduced in the New York Legislature provides for the construction of sewers, and other important improvement in this city and the payment therefor, even though in excess of the appropriations.

TAMMANY.

The Tammany Society meets to-morrow night, when it is expected that the vacancies of Sachems Tweed, Hall, Connelly and Sweeny will be filled and Augustus Schell installed as Grand Sachem.

Y. M. C. A.

Vice President Colfax accepted an invitation to address the Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn on February 22.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Rhein, from Bremen, has arrived.

NEW ORLEANS.

Gov. Warmoth's Message.

NEW ORLEANS, February 5.—A message from Gov. Warmoth to the Legislature says that thirty-four days of the session have been dissipated in the contest, which has tended much to weaken the confidence of the people in a free government. There are laws on the statute book which must be enforced, and which the Legislature pledged in the most solemn manner to modify in a way to render them acceptable to the great body of people. The public voice has spoken on this behalf with no uncertain sound. The duty of the representatives is to give the people's will the force of the law without further delay. The Governor says: "I will be candid with you, and state that your plighted faith is suspected on this subject, when so much time is wasted in the delay. Every consideration of justice to the people, to yourselves, and to myself, requires that the modification of these laws should receive your prompt and undivided attention."

The message recites that the condition of the State bank which in 1868, made necessary the enactment of the most stringent registration and election laws, has in a great measure ceased to exist. The relation between the white and colored citizens, which was then unsettled and hostile, has now been re-established on a basis of equal and growing respect for each others' rights. If such law is necessary to bolster up and sustain the Republican party in this State, it is better that it should perish. He recommends a modification of the constabulary, printing and revenue laws, and the repeal of the metropolitan police law, and of all the railroad charters where work has not actually been commenced. The latter would save the State twelve million dollars.

Concluding with the subjects of political and economical reform, the Governor says: So fully has a committal been made on these subjects, that a failure to crystalize them into a law would be universally and justly regarded as unmitigated treachery and contempt for public opinion.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

Governor Warmoth was before the Congressional Investigating Committee nearly five hours to-day. After protesting against the interference of the committee in State affairs, the Governor read a voluminous document, giving a brief history of his administration. If the Governor did not succeed in showing that his administration had been just and wise, he did not fail to make a strong case against his political opponents, especially the leading Republicans of the coalition. He charged that all the laws which they now claimed were odious were mostly framed and were supported by them in the Legislature.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Last Sunday night the United Presbyterian church on Cottage Hill, Oil City, Pa., accidentally took fire and burned to the ground.

—A special Mexican dispatch says the Juarists hang all the officers, including the leader, of the sevolutionary gang captured at St. Fargo, about thirty miles from Matamoras.

—A letter from St. Petersburg says that the course of Cataczay met with the approval of his associates in the Foreign Office, and that Secretary Fish was severely criticized.

—The United States steamer Guerriere arrived at Fortress Monroe from Norfolk last evening, with the remains of the late General Robert Anderson, which will be landed to-day and turned over to General Barry.

—Mrs. Fair has been granted a new trial by the California Supreme Court, on the ground that the Court erred in not allowing the counsel for the defense the closing argument and permitting evidence of former bad character for chastity.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FOREIGN.

The American Claims.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SPEECH.

Abstract of its Contents.

GEORGIA BONDS IN GERMANY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, February 5.—The tone of the press on the Alabama claims has slightly moderated. All look forward to the Queen's speech to-morrow for a positive announcement of the stand taken by the Government with regard to the American case.

LONDON, February 5.—The *Times* complains that the American case has been translated into continental languages and scattered broadcast over Europe. If the intention is to make retraction impossible, no method could be chosen which could prove more effective. Our expectation of a successful issue continues.

The *Times* is extremely moderate. We do not give up all hope, but a misunderstanding once being established, there can be no sequel other than the abandonment of the reference of the claims to the Board of Arbitration.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, February 5.—The Pall Mall *Gazette* of this afternoon announced that it has seen an early copy of the Queen's speech, which is to be delivered at the opening of Parliament to-morrow. It thereupon proceeds to give the annexed abstract of the contents of the document. The *Queen's* says the Pall Mall *Gazette*. "congratulates Parliament and the country that her relations with all the nations of Europe are of the most friendly character." Considerable space is devoted to the subject of the Alabama claims, upon which the Queen says: "To uphold the sanctity and to extend the area of my international obligations, I have concluded a treaty with the United States of America for the settlement of questions which have been discussed for years, having become obvious that the horrors of war are avoidable by peaceful arbitrament, instead of arbitrament by the sword, I have given my consent to a reference of the Alabama claims to an international tribunal, the highest authority to which their decision could have been entrusted. Through pardonable oversight on the part of the negotiators, the claims were not explicitly made to direct losses, and therefore the President of the United States has preferred a considerable amount of indirect claims, to many of which my Government has demurred. I hope the amount to be ultimately defrayed will not exceed the French payment to Germany." The Queen deplores the fisheries disputes, for which Parliament upon the condition of the finances of the country and the collection of unprecedented revenues; refers to the peaceable state of Ireland, and promises the introduction of bills in relation to the ballot, for the regulation of mines, and for the acquisition of railways by the State, and the regulation license for the sale of liquors.

[The foregoing synopsis of the Queen's speech is given for what it is worth. It is the theme of universal comment to-night, and though nothing is positively known upon the subject, the opinion is generally expressed that the Pall Mall *Gazette* has been made the victim of an imposition.]

DILKE MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting of the republican supporters of Charles Dilke will be held to-night in Trafalgar Square. A grand demonstration is expected.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, February 5.—The steamship City of Brooklyn, from New York, has arrived.

SPAIN.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES.

MADRID, February 5.—An investigation has led to the discovery that the disturbances at Barcelona and elsewhere were fermented by the International Society, and many members of the organization are under arrest.

AIDING FRANCE.

Subscriptions have been opened here to aid the people of France in the payment of the war indemnity to Germany.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

The Captain General of Cuba sends a reassuring dispatch to the Government here. He says he has just made a journey through the disaffected districts of the island, and declares that from personal observation he is certain that the insurrection will be ended by March or April. He makes a requisition for 2,000 fresh troops from Spain, with which he promises to bring the war to a triumphant conclusion.

GERMANY.

GEORGIA STATE BONDS.

FRANKFORT, February 5.—The holders of the Georgia State bonds have held a meeting here, at which they adopted a resolution regretting the action of the Legislature of that State on the veto of Governor Conley. A committee was appointed to lay the grievances of the bondholders before the President and Congress of the United States and the Governor of Georgia.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

The Archbishop has ordered four Professors of the University to subscribe to the dogma of papal infallibility, the penalty in case of refusal being ex-communication.

FRANCE.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

PARIS, February 5.—Great interest is felt here in the discussion of the Alabama claims now going on in England, and the result is awaited with much anxiety.

MINISTRY CHANGE.

The resignation of Minister Cassimer Periere is in the hands of Thiers. No successor has yet been chosen, but it is expected that the matter will be definitely settled to-morrow.

CANADA.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

HALIFAX, N. S., February 5.—The intimation of the intention of the British Government to repudiate the treaty of Washington excites grave comments here. It is believed that such a violent course would be almost a certain signal for war. The English Government, it is thought, will not follow public opinion so far as to take so decisive a step. The merchants of Halifax are deeply interested in the treaty.

BY MAIL.

THE Sultan has taken a step backward in reviving the old etiquette by which all horsemen were compelled to dismount and lead their horses, when passing his palace at Dolmabaghtche.

BARON DE LABORIE, while crossing the Boulevard Montmartre, was run over, recently, and killed by a laundress's cart. The deceased, aged seventy-two, an Orleanist, was the author of various political writings, and also distinguished as a numismatist.

COMMENTING on the abuses of the Tammany Ring the London *Times* of the 18th ult. said: "The rule of the Tammany Ring has not only loaded the Empire City with a debt of almost appalling magnitude, but has injured most seriously the credit of the community in the money markets of the Old World."

THE "Figaro," the *Meastrel*, and other French papers, publish the following paragraph on the subject of Signor Mario's marriage, which they affirm took place recently in London: "Mario, the celebrated tenor, has married again. He has been united, at the Catholic chapel of Marylebone, to a young English lady, Lady-Harriet Beaufort, aged twenty-two. The Duke and the new Duchess of Candia are expected at Paris, where apartments have been taken for them in the Rue de Provence. The stepmother of Mario's two daughters might be their sister.

THE CAPITAL.

The Washington Treaty.

NOMINATIONS.

Preparing for the Campaign.

BALTIMORE HARBOR.

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1872.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Accounts from England regarding the dissatisfaction with the treaty of Washington produce no excitement whatever in Executive and Congressional circles, nor is it considered that any complications between the two countries can result from an agitation of the question in England, and it is believed that the matters at issue will be settled in accordance with the terms of the treaty. None of the members of the two committees on Foreign Affairs have heard of any dissatisfaction with the treaty apart from the London press, nor have their attentions been called to the subject by either the President or Secretary of State; and it is equally certain that they and other members of Congress will stand by the treaty as it is, without yielding to any demand which will affect its purposes; and such is also said to be the determination of those connected with the executive department whose right it was to present the American statement of the case with as much promptness as was exercised by the British themselves.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Postmasters—H. L. Tilotson, Nevada, Ohio; J. Clay Lee-wright, Kansas; Baltzer S. Young, New Lisbon, Ohio; Lewis Lambright, Middletown, O.; George P. Holcomb, Chillicothe, O. District Attorneys—Horace Harrison, Middle District of Tennessee; Addison C. Gibbs, Oregon; Edward P. Johnson, Wyoming; Albert Walters, Assayer at Boise City, Idaho. The motion of Mr. Sumner to reconsider the confirmation of James F. Legate as Governor of Washington Territory was agreed to, but no further action taken on the nomination, which is pending.

THE BALTIMORE HARBOR.

J. W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was before the House Committee on Commerce to-day, favoring an appropriation of $1,000,000 for deepening and widening the channel of Baltimore harbor. He exhibited a mass of statistics, showing the extent of the commerce of that city, and the necessity for increased facilities. New lines from Europe are in contemplation, and a line of first-class steamers will be put on if the channel is deepened.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer in Texas will probably move rapidly north-eastward over the Ohio valley; south-east winds veer to south-west of the Gulf States and Texas; the area snow with east and north winds extend on Tuesday north-eastward into Canada, and an area of rising barometer with clear weather prevail from Lake Michigan to the Missouri valley. Cloudy and threatening prevail in the south Atlantic and middle States. Dangerous winds are are not anticipated for to night.

REDUCTION OF DUTY.

The Committee of Ways and Means this morning concluded the hearing of the salt interest. There were representatives from Onondaga, Saginaw, and other works, who last week expressed their views against a reduction of duty. To-morrow the committee will hear for a short time the delegation of Virginia plug tobacco men, who think they were not properly represented on the former occasion by the fine-cut men, and on Wednesday certain distillers will be heard.

UTAH MURDER CASE.

In the case of Hosea Stout against the Territory of Utah, the question involved being whether the Grand Jury who indicted Stout for murder was legally empanneled, the Supreme Court to-day announced a disagreement, the Justices being equally divided. The judgment of the lower court is therefore affirmed.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Bradley F. Granger, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Michigan; James P. Taggart, Assessor of Internal Revenue for Utah, and James M. Costello, Receiver at Fair Play, Colorado.

PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Republican Congressional Committee held a meeting to-day, and listened to a report of the business heretofore transacted. They agreed to hold a general caucus on Thursday night, to make preparations for the approaching campaign.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

General Sickles to-day testified before the Senate Committee on Public Lands in regard to the McGarrahan claim. He said Lincoln told him he had decided the case in favor of McGarrahan, and signed the patent.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1872.

A TEAPOT TEMPEST.

A careful analysis of the Jefferson City, Missouri, Convention made on the spot has been published in the Chicago *Evening Post*. Instead of its being a large convention, as claimed by those in attendance, it is proved to be not a convention at all, but a mass meeting and a very small one at that. The New York *Herald* calls it a gathering of "scrubheads," a mild surname for its impudent hypocrisy.

Of 114 counties in the State of Missouri, only 69 were represented. There were one hundred and twenty-one persons on the roll and two-thirds of these were Democrats never actually allied with the Republican party. James M. Scovill, of New Jersey, was the principal speaker, of whom the New York *Standard* says, "having been refused the position of night watchman in the Philadelphia Custom House, he traveled all the way to Missouri to vent his wrongs." Governor Gratz Brown, the pride of the people, Democracy, was the next expounder, and spoke in high compliment of the course of the Democratic party—making the very thinnest pretense that, being already an aspirant to be the Presidential candidate of the Democracy, he had not shed all his Republican principles in coming out on the brightest and most hopeful of copperhead demagogues.

The *Post* well says that a mass meeting in Missouri, if it be any better than a Democratic caucus in a saloon, aggregates 5,000 men, and yet of those at this meeting not more than forty had ever been Republicans, and of this pitiful fiasco of malcontents the N. Y. *Tribune* says, "It may or may not nominate the next President."

The St. Louis *Democrat* (Republican) said of it, on the day the pretended convention was in session: "It is a bold but weak stroke for the Presidency through the Democratic party. The transparency of the trick spoils it. Its indecent haste betrays its nakedness to every honest Republican." Again, the same paper says: "These Democrats and renegades profess to speak for the Liberal Republican masses of Missouri. They pretend that these masses are a distinct organization, represented by a State committee. This pretence is their main capital. It is also an arrant and notorious lie."

On the other hand the St. Louis *Republican* (Democratic) speaking of this Convention, which it magnifies into the greatest importance, says: "The Democracy and the Missouri Liberals can easily agree, but the Liberals and Radicals, never. The Democracy have asked for some substantial sign of Republican disaffection as a reason for Democratic abstination from a Presidential movement. The Missouri Liberals have given it by a step which throws them on the patriotism and generosity of their proposed allies."

The St. Louis *Times* (Democratic) says of their resolutions: "Nothing could be more Democratic, and no platform perhaps possible of a suggestion upon which the honest citizens all over the country could more heartily unite * * *

It is not even insinuated in a resolution or speech, that the true way to a reform of the Government lies in an abandonment of the Democratic organization.

If any Republican fails to be convinced, even upon such a meagre exposition of the facts that this microscopic fizzle was gotten up substantially by Democrats for the advancement of the Democratic cause, and that it is no movement of Republicans of any stripe, either radical, liberal or conservative, then we suggest for that Republican a commission of lunacy, and the appointment of a political guardian

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, FEB. 6, 1872.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 46f.

BONDS at Frankfort 96⅜@96⅝.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110¼@110¼.

DR. SCHAFF has been charged with the duty of organizing the American committee which is to co-operate with the British committee in the revision of the Bible, and has announced by a circular the names of a number of American divines of different Evangelical Protestant Churches who have been invited to engage in the work. Both the American and British committees will mutually submit portions of their work to each other for review and criticism as fast as they complete it, and a joint meeting of both committees is proposed in London for final action on the whole work.

SIR HENRY HOLLAND the venerable physician, who is now eighty-four years old, has published a memoir which he wrote for the use of his friends, but which fortunately he has been persuaded to give to the World. Sir Henry has most interesting recollections of George IV, William IV, Queen Caroline, Prince Albert, Sir Philip Francis, Lord Macauley, President Lincoln, Louis Napoleon, Palmerston, Darby and numbers of other most distinguished people, with whom he has been thrown on intimate terms. The book will doubtless be one of unusual interest, as the author is a man of unusual intelligence and keen observation; and, as he has twice or three times visited America, his reminiscences of the United States are doubtless entertaining.

MR. EDWARDS, one of our members in the House, informs us that the new license bill recently introduced by himself, has been referred to the delegation from Allegheny county, to report favorably or adversely. The bill is the joint product of the leading wholesale liquor dealers, (who feel that they and their interests have hitherto been neglected,) and some of the prominent temperance men. It has been sent here in order to be printed, so that all can read, analyze and criticise it. The members desire very much to hear from their constituents on the merits of the bill, and will be guided as far as possible by what appears to be the prevailing sentiment. Our columns are open for any communications that may be sent us on the subject, and on a matter of such vital interest to the whole community, we shall be disappointed if we do not hear from advocates both of the temperance and liquor interests. The bill was printed in full in yesterday's GAZETTE, and copies of it can be had by applying at our office.

TITTLEBAT TITMOUSE has heretofore enjoyed the reputation of being the most pre-eminent example of the English snob, but he may as well hide his diminished head at once, for his kingship has passed away from him. Dogberry asked, "Will no one write me down an ass?" but Ashbury has taken the trouble to write himself down both ass and snob, and can certainly boast, without fear of contradiction, that no man with the education and position of a gentleman has succeeded better than he in acting like a cad. When he came over with the Livonia last summer, he out-bragged Falstaff, and at the same time demanded every possible advantage for his boat. When he was preposterously beaten, he growled and snarled like a whipped hound; and now he sends an insulting, snobbish letter to the American Yacht Club, which, very properly, ignored it. After this, if Ashbury be not deposed from his position by the English Yacht Clubs which he affects to represent, we can only conclude that the members are all birds of similar feather.

IF THERE be but one apparent means of obtaining a desirable end, is the means justified by that end? Here, for instance, was the Minister of the United States at the Court of the Mikado, who, by special favor, was permitted to journey through the interior of mysterious Japan. Observing an exceptionally magnificent Buddhist temple, he entered and succeeded in having the idol unveiled, and in learning the histories of the temple and the neighboring volcano, besides getting various hints at the condition of the culture of the inhabitants. All this information was desirable but Mr. De Long only succeeded in obtaining it, and in dissipating the distrust with which he was at first regarded by the priests, by offering some money on the shrine of one of the gods in the temple. Most probably the American minister looked upon this offering as one of those pardonable little bribes which all travelers find add so much to their comfort, but the priests undoubtedly regarded it as an offering to their deity, and we fear we must look upon it as a sort of bowing down in the temple of Rimmon for the purpose of wordly advantage.

WILL THERE BE WAR?

The news from England is of a startling character and indicates that war may be imminent, unless the English authorities moderate their tone considerably. They appear all at once to have become convinced that our claims for losses caused by their cruisers, sailing under the Confederate flag, are alarming in extent, and will be insisted upon before the Geneva Board of Arbitrators. There must be an impression also, that those claims are likely to be allowed, in which event England's debt will be suddenly and enormously enlarged. The rumors come thick and fast that the press, the Government, and the people unite in a demand that the Washington Treaty shall be annulled, or that our claims for damages shall be modified. This appears like idiocy on the part of England, for if our claims are just, they ought to be paid, and if unjust, there is not much probability of their being allowed by the arbitrators. President Grant is firm, and insists that the Geneva conference is similar in its nature to a court of equity, and that we have the manifest right to make whatever claims for damages we please. It is for the court alone, to decide upon their justice. The country will sustain the President in this view, at all hazards, and England must abide by the provisions of the Washington treaty, or submit the questions between us to that more terrible alternative the arbitrament of the sword.

With such a possible prospect before us, it becomes us to examine well into our position and our ability to cope with such a formidable power as Great Britain. In this connection we remark first, that it was made public only a few days ago, that no less than fifty-three of our war vessels, among them several monitors and iron clads are ready to go to sea at once. England's commerce would, in a brief time be swept from the ocean, and her power would be crippled at a single blow. Canada would doubtless furnish the battle grounds for the land forces, whilst "Ould Ireland" would make a bold strike for independence. But we desist; all good citizens would sadly deplore a war with England, as it would be a war upon civilization, and it would be terrible in its results. We trust that the roused British lion will yet find it wise to submit to peaceful arbitration.

PARTY OR NO PARTY?

Now that it has been fully demonstrated that our party is without a candid, outspoken, *honest* journal to advocate its interests in the city of Philadelphia, we call upon our friends to see to it that one is immediately started, which will give its cordial adhesion to our principles, and its support to our candidates when they are competent men, and receive the honest nomination and endorsement of the party in convention or otherwise. It is about time that a rebuke should be administered to such weak kneed papers as the Philadelphia *Bulletin* and the *Press* similar to that lately administered to the Pittsburgh *Commercial*. They are not Republican from principle, but hang upon the skirts of the party, willing to whistle up or whistle down, just as they think best for their own selfish purposes. The idea of any respectable journal attempting to turn from a man so incorruptible and pure as Col. Gray, and to favor the election of Aleck McClure, on the plea of *Reform*, is simply ridiculous and absurd.

How are we to sustain our party if each one of us switches off, at every turn that affairs take, that does not accord with our peculiar and selfish notions? We do not ask or expect a journal, nor any individual to be so closely tied to party, that manifest wrongs shall be winked at, or apologized for. We do not even ask any one to support a candidate known to him to be unfit through incompetency, or unworthy of support from any good cause. We do not expect a journal to bow submissively to any act of its party, where such would compromise true dignity and independence. What we do hold and urge as the bounden duty of every Republican journal, and every Republican voter is that his entire and hearty support is due to the candidates of his party when they are good men, and are regularly placed in nomination by the delegated authorities, whether they be the members of a convention, or the electors in their sovereign capacity. To this no one can dissent who has any claim to the name of Republican. In this way, and this way only, can we sustain our organization, and in the hour of duty present a united front to the enemy. One of the greatest troubles in our party is a want of unity. Having it, in all its perfectness, is where the strength of the Democratic party lies. Our people are prone to stray off from the fold, believing that such an exhibition, once in a while, exhibits a degree of independence, *and "does the party good."* It is a decided mistake. In politics, as in everything else depending upon the opinions and actions of divers persons, there is nothing like cohesion, a standing together, shoulder to shoulder, and in this way show a solid front to all opposing forces. Every dissension in the ranks leaves discord and animosities, which will break out afresh when least expected. Every division of our party strength disengages some portion of it permanently. Nothing but the intense belief of our party members in the justness of our cause, in a National point of view, in the exalted purpose of our organization, and in the purity of our official representatives, has held or can hold us together as a party, and every dissension in the ranks tends to distract some one's attention from the grand achievements already made, and hereafter to be made by and through the organization of the Republican party. We deny that "reform" movements and independent "switchings off" *do good to the party;* on the contrary, we hold that they are pernicious in effect, a hindrance to our growth and tend to jeopardize our ascendancy and supremacy in the National, State and Municipal governments.

If Republicanism is right, it is worthy of our hearty support; if it is wrong we should go at once over to the opposition, and help defeat it. One or the other ought to be the course of every honest voter. A hearty support cannot be given, unless our votes and influence are given to the *competent, honestly nominated candidates* of the party. This is the way, and the only way to strengthen and sustain the party. There is no other possible way as we have shown, and therefore we insist that it is a great mistake to imagine that outside movements, such as "independent" or "reform" nominations can benefit the regular organization. Let us all stand close by our party, until the presidential conflict is past, at least; after that, will be time enough to wreak any unsatisfied revenges that may lurk and burn in the bosom of the leaders of "Reform."

Now let us apply these sentiments to the latest fiasco or burlesque, of the self-styled "reformers" of Philadelphia. The law of libel prevents our making known something of the character of the independent candidate. If we called him a scoundrel of the darkest dye, the acknowledged leader in all of the *jobs* and *grabs* that have made Harrisburg reek with pollution, until the very name of the State capital has become a synonym for official and legislative corruption, we should make ourselves liable to prosecution. Therefore we refrain, and base our judgment of his character as a fit champion of reform, on the estimate put upon it by the Philadelphia *Press, viz:* that "he is no better man morally or intellectually than his opponent Col. Gray," and gave in the canvass no better evidence of his sympathy for "reform" than the regular candidate did.

Let us look a little closer into this fierce struggle, and endeavor, if possible, to find whether independent Republicans were justified in bolting the regular ticket, and voting that of the *reformer* McClure. During the excitement attending the election, it was well known that McClure's friends spent their money like water. The statement has been made publicly, and has not been denied, that a *certain giant corporation* furnished the sum of twenty thousand dollars to help McClure's election, insanely thinking that his presence in the State Senate would benefit its plans and intentions. We could be more explicit but dare not; our readers fully understand us, however, whilst we remain within the liberty allowed us. All day long, throughout that election, McClure and his friends were in direct telegraphic communication with Schurz, Sumner and Trumbull, the bitter opponents of President Grant, and this treasonable undercurrent was hourly at work to defeat Gray and elect McClure, in order to be able next morning to claim an administration defeat. While this was quietly known to a few leaders, the good "independent people who love reform" were engaged shouting themselves hoarse for McClure.

The statements we make are true and are well known to those informed on such matters. We only allude to them to show how blindly people will permit themselves to be led along under a plausible and specious cry. The contest in the IVth District was more than a local quarrel, it was intended by the enemies of general Grant to have made it national in its effects. McClure's election would have been heralded all over the country, as the first gun against Grant, and, therefore, the Republican party of Pennsylvania would have been claimed by the Democracy, inasmuch as one of its strongest Republican districts had been wrested from us. It can easily be seen how nicely the "independents" can be led into the meshes of the worst kind of a "RING," and their strength and influence be distorted into a victory for the common enemy. Stand by the party, just so long as its purposes are right, and its candidates are just men; when they cease to be, then, and then only, desert them and join Democracy. Forever abjure "Reformers," for all proper reforms can come only through the regular organizations.

MAGAZINES.

GOOD WORDS FOR THE YOUNG.—This charming Magazine is without a parellel among favorite publications. The January number is very fine, containing the opening chapters of new serials by George Mac Donald, and the author of Lilliput Levee, besides other lovely things.

THE ECLECTIC.—A fine steel portrait of Lord Lisgar, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, embellishes this sterling magazine which is otherwise composed of choice selections from the best of the foreign publications.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.—Lippincott & Co., are doing their country a great service by reproducing this review at a reduced price. It has not its equal even among the Quarterlies, and is made up of truly first rate matter.

ST. PAUL'S.—The great Philadelphia publishing house of J. B. Lippincott & Co. has added another to its list of admirable republications. Already that list comprised "The Sunday Magazine," "Good Words," "Good Words for the Young," and "The Contemporary Review," and the new addition is Mr. Anthony Trollope's "St. Paul's Magazine," a capital publication, which, while containing serial stories by the best authors, never permits one of them to extend beyond the volume's end, so that each volume is a complete book in itself. The January number contains the opening chapters of Hawthorne's Septimius, and Jean Ingelow's "Off the Skellings," besides short articles by Buchanan and others. The American edition will sell at $3.50 a year, or 30 cents a number, and agents are wanted to canvas for subscriptions.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—Came late this time, but like all other good things it is very much better late than never. We know many good people who could not get along at all without their Harper every month, and when we see this February number we are not surprised that such is the case. Indeed *Harper's Magazine* is one of the institutions of the country and, like the Constitution, although constantly being amended, the people will never suffer it to be abolished.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

The Boston *Post* says: The means of preventing crime in New York appear equally useless to protect property as to guard life, and while the ordinary patrolmen fail to ward off the blow of the felonious slung-shot from the skull of the unsuspecting pedestrian, the detectives show themselves equally inefficient in preventing bold robberies or in capturing the perpetrators. The New York *Tribune* tells a terrible tale of crime unpunished and unprevented in that city. Wall street is the hunting ground of the bond-thieves, whose exploits, commencing with the famous Lord bond robbery, have been continued without interruption. They are industrious, not a day passing without the accumulation of plunder, varying from a ten dollar bill to a package of bonds containing a fortune. Within the past three months half a dozen bond robberies have been committed, in which large amounts were involved, while the number of small thefts was immense; and all this time there have been detectives on the streets ostensibly well prepared to prevent any such violent speculation. Compromise frequently follows, but arrest has occurred only once within five years. When the "butcher-cart robberies" and the numerous bank breakings are also considered, it is not strange that the mercantile public should protest against the inefficiency of the detective system. It is evidently useless as at present managed, or worse than useless; and while the detectives clamor for more pay the bankers are taking of turning detectives themselves and setting up a "rogue's gallery" of photographs in each counting-room. New York evidently needs an infusion of practical common-sense and integrity in this as in many other matters.

VERDI, whose "Trovatore" has been hammered wherever music is known, and whose "Traviata" has been sung on every stage in the civilized world, has gone to Africa for his latest success. Unlike Meyerbeer, who also sought in the jungles for his latest inspiration, Verdi has lived to see his Ethiopian opera produced in royal style under the auspices of the Vice-regal court for whose master it was composed. The Khedive, after exhausting the resources of French opera and ballet, took a new departure by ordering the representation of this newest production of the Italian school on Christmas Eve. "Aida," for that is the title of the opera, is Egyptian in its plot, and apparently more true to the locality than "Un Ballo in Maschera" is to Boston. Not only did Verdi labor on this composition for two years, but the Viceroy sent an eminent archeologist to Paris to prepare the costumes with historical accuracy, and dragged Egypt for vocal talent to secure its proper presentation. The cost of the opera is put at 750,000 francs, and not only all Egypt, but much of Europe rushed to attend its first representation. Immense prices were paid for seats, standing room being quoted at ten dollars per square foot, and altogether the triumph of Verdi and of his royal patron was most distinguished. When the Khedive allows the precious score to go to less favored hands, the merits of the work may be more fully understood; but at present the cost of "Aida" is the most prominent feature, and that is sufficient to stagger impressaries who have not the revenue of a province at command.

THE latest theory about the Tichborne case is of "spiritual" origin. It assumes that the pseudo Sir Roger is in fact Arthur Orton, the Wapping butcher—or rather that he *was* Orton, but that he has been "phychologized" by the spirit of the real Tichborne, who went down in the *Bella*, and who objects to the disposition of the property that results from his death. Thus, being "possessed" by that person, Orton is to all intents and purposes Tichborne, and yet in point of material fact, he isn't. The witnesses who swear to his identity, are, of course, likewise all "psychologized," and are all perfectly sincere and entirely mistaken. It can hardly be possible that Sir J. D. Coleridge, the Attorney General, can have been made acquainted with this plausible hypothesis when he made his opening speech the other day; had he been, he would hardly have stigmatized the claimant as "a conspirator, a perjurer, a forger, an imposter and a liar," epithets clearly inapplicable to a "psychologized" medium, however neatly they may be adapted to the enemies of the *Tribune*.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says: From Italy, the latest news is that the Pope will immediately create a number of Cardinals, equal to the *tale* of vacancies, after which he will appoint no further Princes of the Church. Saddlier's Catholic Directory for 1872 gives the names of forty-nine Cardinals actually in office, but we believe that the full Cardinalate list would amount to seventy. Among the intended new creations it is said that the Archbishops of Paris, Bourges, and Brussels, will be found, and also Dr. Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, who was Archdeacon of Chichester, in the Anglican Church, until 1851. Monseignor Hassoun, Patriarch of the Arminian Church, will also receive the Red Hat, it is said, on condition that he shall transfer his residence from Constantinople to Rome. It has been expected that Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, would be made Cardinal, for which his standing, learning, ability, and general character are believed to qualify him, but his name has not been mentioned. There has not yet been any American Cardinal.

THE military school at St. Cyr has been thrown into a state of great commotion which will probably end in several of the officer-pupils (all the pupils, for the moment, are at least sous lieutenants) being expelled. They are allowed to come home every Sunday and Wednesday. On January 14 a train containing about 300 of them was about returning to St. Cyr, when one of their company was prevented by the railway officials from getting into it because he had not a proper ticket. He had taken a first class ticket in the morning, and having, nevertheless, been obliged to travel second class, he maintained that he had a right to return with the same ticket. Out of this trifling affair sprang a scene of the greatest disorder and one of a most disgraceful character. Some of the officers in the train called to their comrade to cut the officials down with his sabre, while others began to smash the carriage windows, throw the cushions and foot-warmers out on the platform, break the lamps, &c. In short the train was a complete wreck on reaching St. Cyr. The pupils themselves have instituted an inquiry to find out the ringleaders, for, as usual in such cases, the friends of disorder were but a small minority, and they have sent their names to the General at the head of the institution.

THE London *Times* says: "One of the members of the expedition now being organized by the Geographical Society for the relief of Dr. Livingstone will be a son of the traveler himself, Mr. W. Oswell Livingstone, who was born twenty years ago in the neighborhood of Lake N'gami, as will be recollected by readers of Livingstone's earlier adventures. The leader appointed is Lieut. Llewellyn Dawson, of the Royal navy, who distinguished himself in the difficult operation of the survey of the gorges and rapids of the Upper Yang-tze-Kiang in 1869, under Admiral Sir H. Keppel, and who has since done similar service in the River Plate. He will be supported by another officer, and an artizan and interpreter, to be engaged at Zanzibar, will complete the European portion of the party. An armed native escort of fifty picked men, besides porters, will be prepared in advance by Dr. Kirk, at Zanzibar. The party will leave England about the 2d of February, in the Abydos, a steamer chartered by Messrs. J. Wiseman & Co. for the voyage to Zanzibar via the Suez Canal. The objects of this expedition are strictly to ascertain the whereabouts of Dr. Livingstone, who when last heard of, was at Manakoso, on the shores of the rumored great lake of Manyema, west of Tanganyika; to relieve him, and bring him home, if living, or recover the papers containing the records of his discoveries if dead. It is announced that the subscriptions to defray the expenses of this promising expedition still fall short of the amount required, which, we are informed, is about £5,000."

IT HAS LATELY COME to the knowledge of the public that there are stored in the garrets of the vast Palazzo Vecchio in Florence more than six thousand pictures. They were accumulated for the most part, in the time of the Medici, or during two centuries of that absolute rule. The number is sufficient to cover the walls of half the galleries of the world. As to the quality, we have yet no trustworthy account. Some agent who has at his command a portion of the revenue of an American city or State might, after making inquiries, find it worth while to come out here and obtain permission to sift what good grain he can from the great store-house of chaff. So far as we can learn, it was the habits of the artists in the time of the Medici, who were liberal patrons of the art, to offer to them for purchase, everything worthy of the slightest notice that was produced. Those Princes kept agents authorized to examine and pronounce upon the quality of whatever was offered, and to hand over to the artist such sums in ready money as at the time they might need. Hence, probably, the origin of the term "patronizing" artists. It may be well that the practice is pretty well done away with in our day, for most buyers of pictures and statues wish to get their money's worth, and although often little taste or knowledge is shown, we are at least saved from the accumulation of the rubbish of an indiscriminate and charitable "patronize."

THE all absorbing topic for the past few days in Dayton is the suspended animation of Mrs. Agnes Mohr, a German lady who resided on Zeiglar street. She died last Sunday night of congestion of the brain. After the confusion of the funeral service at the church, Tuesday afternoon, and when the coffin was opened for the friends to take a farewell look such a life-like appearance was presented by the corpse, her lips and ears being flushed, and there being great warmth of the body, that her mother and relations refused to allow interment, and in consequence, the body was placed in a vault at St. Henry's cemetery, where hundreds of people flocked to see the corpse. By the earnest solicitations of relatives last evening, the body was removed to the office of the cemetery, which was warmed up for the occasion, and a careful watch kept all night, when it was plainly visible that the cheeks retained their life-like appearance, but were not warm. As the heat of the room was increased, it was said that perspiration was plainly visible on the face and neck and remained so during the night and next day. The body will be retained in this room, and receive constant and proper attention until either life is restored or nature entombed in. It is the opinion of those who have seen the body that life will be restored.

THE amount of gambling indulged in by the classes of people in Europe who have money enough to spend the summers at popular resorts, may be estimated from the fact that the towns of Aix, Wiesbaden, Homburg, Ems and Hombourg pay the French Government eight millions of dollars a year for the privilege of licensing gambling establishments. There is at present in France a law against public gambling, which the persons who make the offer wish repealed. There could not be more startling evidence of the necessity of this law than the price offered for the Palazzo Homburg and Baden-Baden have long been famous for their gambling houses, but the towns named had no general reputation of this kind on this side of the Atlantic. The profits of "the profession" must be enormous, if minor towns like these can pay such immense sums for their share of the victims. Of course, the extension of gambling in the great German resorts is the immediate cause of the present movement.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Resumption of Procedings--The Argument for the Defense.

[From the Spectator, January 13.]

The Tichborne case reopened on Monday with the speech of the Attorney General, Sir J. D. Coleridge, for the defense, which has continued throughout the week, and had reached, up to last night, even in the somewhat compressed narrative of the *Times*, the gigantic length of sixty-six feet of print—eleven fathom. It has been, however, a very able speech, which has quite redeemed Sir J. D. Coleridge's reputation at the bar, somewhat endangered, as it was, by his ineffective cross examination of the claimant, though he, perhaps, indulges too much in the figure of speech so important in dealing with juries—repetition—considering that the jury in this case has shown at least as much knowledge and judgment as the bar, and a good deal more than the Bench. Sir J. D. Coleridge's line has been to show that the real Roger Charles Tichborne, though a young man with some failings and a certain propensity to drink, was a thorough gentleman at heart, utterly incapable of leading the life of a "common Australian thief," that his own instructions to Mr. Slaughter for his will showed a complete knowledge of the family property and affairs before leaving England, of which the claimant has shown a complete ignorance; that he was a man of moderately intellectual interests and tastes—interested, for instance, in Moliere—understanding his mother's weakness, and not indisposed to keep a certain control over her vagaries. Moreover, the real Roger Tichborne was profoundly attached to his cousin, Miss Doughty (now Mrs. Radcliffe) whom he hoped to marry on his return having vowed to build a church to the Virgin if he did so within three years, was not once near Thichborne at the time assigned by the complainant to the assert ed seduction, and had deposited his sealed instructions with Mr. Gosford at a date long anterior to that assigned by the claimant, to this fictitious outrage. On the other hand the Attorney General has labored to show that the claimant, while entirely ignorant of the elementary facts relating to the Tichborne property and family, while sending a message to a grandfather who had long been dead, and begging for money in Australia, while he had a large balance at Glyn's, has also shown a curiously minute knowledge of facts in connection with the Orton family of which Roger Tichborne must have been ignorant, having mentioned, for instance, to the Australian attorney the name of a ship—the *Jessie Miller*—in which Orton went out to Australia long before Tichborne left England, and declared that he was for thirteen days a private soldier, instead of having been an officer in the Carabineers for three years. In fact Sir J. D. Coleridge proposes to show, by a vast cumulation of evidence, that the claimant knew hardly anything that Roger Tichborne must have known—especially how to spell his own name, and in what county Tichborne Park was situated—knew a great deal that Roger Tichborne could not have known—and has sworn to some "three thousand" falsehoods, invented by himself to supply the difference of his Tichborne knowledge. The speech has produced a profound impression—but when will it end? There is a point beyond which new arguments do not tend to strengthen belief.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD bonds continue to attract the attention of capitalists and also moderate investors, who seek to place their earnings or savings in an absolutely safe and profitable security. The gratifying success of this great enterprise justifies the best expectations of its projectors; while to the owners of the bonds there is the assured certainty that for every bond issued the progress of the road toward completion is hastened, and the cash value of the Company's land, which is the basis of its security, is by so much very greatly increased.

The appreciation of these 7-30 gold bonds by shrewd business men is shown by the fact that $6,000,000 of the bonds were taken in five days after their introduction to the London money market, while the average sales of the bonds here are now $80,000 a day.

The entire NORTHERN PACIFIC ROAD is pledged under a first and only mortgage for the security of the bonds, in addition to the magnificent grant of fifty acres of rich land to every $100 bond issued; thus making them beyond question an eminently safe and profitable investment, paying $7.30 cents in gold yearly interest on each $100 invested, and are a full and tangible security, always within the control of the holder.

THE POET'S DREAM.

BY JAMES A. MARSHALL.

I strolled one eve, at set of sun,
Down to the white and gravelly shore,
My study and my work were done,
My daily cares and trouble o'er.
I threw myself upon the grass
And watched the sails and sea-birds pass.

The moaning melody of winds,
The billows' low and solemn song,
The sky, which with the waters blends,
Sights, sounds that to the sea belong,
Brought reverie, then slumber soft:
And Fancy lightly soared aloft:

And came from vision land again
With treasures laden rich and rare.
I envied not the wealthy grain,
Whose nights are sad with dreams of care!
But o'er the forms my mind did view,
The fairest I'll describe to you.

A lovely being danced upon
The glittering waves, with widest glee:
Her face with health and beauty shone,
Her motions they were light and free
As zephyrs from a summer grove,
Kissing the waves with gentlest love.

And as she danced she lightly sang
With voice of wondrous melody.
The rocks and woods, again they rang,
And all things seemed to catch her glee.
Was she that spirit, fair and free,
Whose voice is merry poesy?

Then, as the moon illumed the view,
And stars begemmed the broad, blue sky,
Her face and form more glorious grew,
Her song more noble and more high.
And silence bound the earth and sea
And listened to her melody.

She sang an anthem sweet and grand,
And with each note more beauteous grew.
She spread her wings, above the land
And moonlit sea majestic flew,
Still singing that same holy lay,
Her voice in distance died away.

I started up, "Who can she be,
This fair and glorious maid I've seen?
This genius of my reverie,
This songstress sweet, my vision's queen?"
"She hath been wooed full oft by thee,"
The zephyrs said, "'Twas Poetry!"

CAMERON, Monroe Co., Ohio, Dec. 23d, 1871.

JOYFUL JOURNEY.

The ways of life, although chequered over with pain and suffering, can be greatly smoothed over by a careful attention to the health of the body.

Do not let disease fasten on the strongholds of life before you do something for it. We speak more particularly of those chronic maladies which cling to us for years with untold misery, not bad enough to make us bed-sick, but still full of suffering and anxiety. Among these lingering ailments are those of the lungs and pulmonary organs for which people have been made to believe there is no cure. Do not believe it, but try. Try Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. It will renew the energies of life and make its machinery roll with evenness and harmony. Not only in lung diseases is Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure of value, but in all those morbid states of the system where energy is wanting and where dullness abounds. Sold at 167 Liberty street at $1.50 per bottle or 6 for $5.

MRS. S. A. WANNER & CO.'S SEPIA, A WATER COLOR FOR THE HAIR.

Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in this article, for they are all interested in their own personal appearance, and personal adornment. Beauty will fade—their hair will turn gray—and we sometimes find ourselves approaching the "year and yellow leaf" easily in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets (late St. Clair).

GUARD YOUR HEALTH AND LIFE.

How inconsistent is human nature. Men carry revolvers to protect themselves against ruffians in well polished cities, where the precaution is unnecessary, often neglect to fortify their systems against disease in the most unhealthy seasons. Thousands of people annually and other invalids are now languishing in sick rooms, or feebly and listlessly moving through our streets, who owe their forlorn condition solely to a want of common prudence. Far more inimical than the roughs and rowdies against whose possible attack the police arm themselves, are the morbid elements that pervade the atmosphere at this time of the year, and yet although it is an undenied and undeniable fact that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters afford a more perfect protection against these causes of disease, than any weapon of offence can afford against lawless violence, the reckless and inconsiderate continue to brave the danger with a positive safeguard within their reach.

Every day, however, the number of these martyrs to their own want of forecast diminishes. Each succeeding season demonstrates more clearly the invaluable value of the Bitters, both as an antidote for the causes of disease, and a specific for its consequences. The miasma which generates periodic disorders, rheumatism, liver complaint, irregularity of the bowels and other physical disturbances, produces no effect whatever upon systems toned, strengthened and regulated by this powerful vegetable medicine, and dyspepsia, nervous debility, constipation, intermittent and remittent fevers, biliousness, and in fact nearly all the maladies which the Bitters, if taken in time, would prevent, are cured by the persevering use of this great remedy.

The genuine Bitters sold in bottles only, and never by the barrel, keg or gallon, as is represented by some unprincipled dealers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SteamEngines,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

REINHOLD SIEDLE,
Jeweler,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE,)
DEALER IN
Diamonds, Fine Watches,
JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
French Clocks
AND
ENGLISH CUTLERY.
42 Fifth Avenue.

United States
WATCHES,
In Gold and Silver Cases,
AT
HASLETT & KENNEDY'S,
79 Smithfield Street.
HOWARD WATCHES,
WALTHAM WATCHES,
ELGIN WATCHES,
UNITED STATES WATCHES.
Every grade of the above Watches for sale in Gold and Silver Cases,
By the Agents,
WATTLES & SHEAFER,
101 Fifth Avenue.

MARION
U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)
WATCHES
Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them
For Sale by all First-class Dealers
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
GILES, WALES & CO. 13 Maiden Lane, New York

NOTICE.—Having left the city, I have legally authorized by powers of Attorney HENRY MEYER, No. 31 Marion street, to collect and receipt all bills due me. Prompt payment is earnestly requested.
FRA. SIEBART.
PITTSBURGH, January 29th, 18 30:j79

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOW PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

At 50c. each, Gents' Undershirts and Drawers.
At 50c. Ladies' White Merino Drawers—a great bargain.
At 50c. Ladies' Corsets—small sizes, good quality.
At 50c. Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.
At 50c., Stamped Skirts—full sizes.
At $1.50, and $2.00, All Wool Felt Skirts.
At $1.00, Heavy Balmoral Skirts—a superior article.
At 62c. and 75c., Gents' Flannel Shirts—extra good for the price.

Gents' Furnishing
DEPARTMENT
Is complete with
THE LATEST.
Silk Umbrellas.
LACES,
AND
Embroideries.
Lace Edgings and Insertions,
Jaconet Edgings and Insertions,
Infants' Embroidered Waists & Robes,
Ladies' Muslin Underwear,
Ladies' Merino Underwear.
RIBBONS
ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199 Penn Ave.
Lace Department.
Black English Thread and Guipure Trimming Laces (all widths.)
Applique and Chantilly Flouncing.
Black English Thread Points and Sacques.
Applique Shawls.
Handkerchiefs, Collars, Barbes, Berthas, &c.
Black Llama Lace Points & Sacques,
ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.

BONNET'S AND GOLDEN WHEEL
Black Dress Silks,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
We have a small lot of
Ladies' Cloth Cloaks,
which, in order to close out, are being offered at much less than the original cost of manufacture.
Will open next week a large assortment of
LADIES' MUSLIN
Undergarments,
To which we invite special attention.
Retail Stores.
fe2

PRICES MARKED DOWN,
GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
TO SAVE COST OF MOVING.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

MERCHANTS ASSORTING UP STOCK
CALL AND SEE OUR NEW GOODS.
BARGAINS BEFORE REMOVAL.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
WILL REMOVE TO OUR NEW BUILDING,
239 and 241 LIBERTY ST., opp. Wood St.,
ABOUT 1st FEBRUARY.

J. WECKESSER, C. SCHIENLE. G. SONNENFROH, H. RECKER.
A New Establishment.
WECKESSER, SCHIENLE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Furniture and Upholstery,
127 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

T. B. YOUNG & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of first-class
FURNITURE.
McDonough's Lounge Bed,
the most simple in construction, therefore less liable to get out of order than any lounge been in use. Price $20 to $30, at
21 Smithfield Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attractive Prices
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

At 6¼c., Fast Colored Light and Dark Prints, short lengths, slightly imperfect.
At 8½c., Dark Prints, best quality, slightly misprinted.
At 12½c., Fast Colored ginghams, an extra bargain.
12½c, good styles Plaid Delaines.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, extra good for the price.
At 14c., 4-4 Half Bleached Muslin, a great bargain.
At 25c, Fast Colored, French Chintzes, Rich styles
At $1.12½ and $1.25 White Bed Quilts, large sizes.

A complete Stock of
House-furnishing Dry Goods
Sheeting Muslins, all widths,
Pillow Case Muslins,
Shirting Muslins, Irish Linens,
Shirt Fronts and Wristbands.

Table Linens.
Linen Crash Toweling,
Cotton and Linen Diaper Towelings,
Linen Table Napkins and Doylies
Plain and Plaid Nainsooks and Jaconets.

CARPETS
AND
OIL CLOTHS,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
OFFER
DECIDED BARGAINS
IN
WINTER GOODS.
A COMPLETE LINE OF
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Fancy and Plain Hosiery.
Fur Top and Cloth Gloves.
Trimmed Felt Skirts.
Zephyr Knit Goods, &c.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
We are opening every day New Embroideries, Laces, Sets, Scarfs, Ribbons, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, &c.
Just received, a full line of Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves, celebrated "Prize Medal Shirts," Java and Waffle Canvas, at
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
fe 1 ja30 TTHS

BOOTS, SHOES,
AND
RUBBERS,
For Winter Wear.
A full stock of all the latest styles and best makes, very cheap.
A FULL SELECTION OF
Ladies' and Misses'
WHITE SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
AS WELL AS
Gents' Fine Slippers,
JUST RECEIVED.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.
31 Fifth Avenue.
no28:TTHS

THE GARDNER
Fire Extinguisher,
(Patented February 13th, 1871.)
MANUFACTURED BY THE
Philadelphia Fire Extinguisher Co.
1306 CHESTNUT STREET.
GEO. B. COLLIER, Pres't. D. B. WAGGENER, Secretary.
These machines are unquestionably the most effective ever invented. Introduced to the public during the panic of war, they were met with unprecedented success. *Having four times the capacity of* other Extinguishers and yet weighing *twenty pounds less*, they attract much attention, and are rapidly supersedingall other machines.
They are always ready, act instantly and never fail.
Insurance companies will be given all purchasers that the Gardner infringes no other patent, and we hereby challenge all who assert that we are trespassing on their rights to *bring the matter to legal test.*
The threats of a rival Company are all *idle*, and we hereby promise FULL PROTECTION to all purchasers.
D. B. WAGGENER, Secretary.
HUTCHISON & CO., Agents,
Cor. Wood St. and Second Avenue,
ja25:TTHS PITTSBURGH.

50 Cents on the Dollar.
Sold at Gold Prices.
Jewelry & Fancy Goods
In great variety at half Gold Prices.
Selling off Mr. Evans' Entire Stock
At Establishment Store,
No. 59 5th Avenue,
Near Wood St.
Dealer in Fine Jewelry,

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

IRA B. McVAY & CO., BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

Bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and ACCRUED INTEREST. JANUARY 10th.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

Collection made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST., and PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, COIN, SILVER and COUPONS

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at low est market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 5, 1872.

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Penna. Central	62¾	61¾
Reading R. R.	57¾	57¾
Camden & Amboy	123¾	123½
Lehigh Navigation	17	17
Oil Creek & Allegheny R R	42¾	41¾
Central Transportation	46	46
Empire Transportation	15	15
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 6's	93	93
Pa. & W. R. R. 2nd Bonds	93	93
Lehigh Valley R. R.	62	61¾
Phila. & Erie	20¾	20¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	112¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'68	112¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	110¾	U. P. R. R.	
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾	C. P. R. R.	
U. S. 10-40s	107	Cv. Pacifics	

New York, Feb. 5, 1872.

Gold strong on reports from England regarding the Alabama claims. The market opened at 110, but closed at 110¾@110¾. Loans were made at from 2 to 7 per cent, for carrying. Clearances fifty-two millions. Governments quiet and firm. Stocks opened weak, but gained strength during the day; the market at the close was buoyant and more active. There was a general advance, and the closing prices were generally the highest of the day. In the final dealings the chief business was in Pacific Mail, Wabash, Ohio, and Northwestern common. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. State bonds are dull and steady.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bill, 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Sixes of '81, 115 bid; 5-20s of '62, 110¾@110¾; do '64, 110¾ bid; do '65, 110@110¾; do new do, 110¾@110¾; do '67, 112⅝; coupons of '68, 112¾@112¾; currency 6s, 116¾@115¾; 10-40s, 107 bid; new 4 per cent., 103¾ bid.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 65¾; do new, 65; South Carolina, July, 30¾; Missouri, 6s, 94¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 77; Quicksilver, 36; Adams Express, 62¾; American Merchants' Union, 61¾; United States Express, 64½; Pacific Mail, 50; New York Central, 98¾; Scrip, 93¾; Wells & Fargo Express, 65; Erie, 35¾; Reading, 114¾@115; Michigan Central, 118½; Michigan Southern, 84¾; Illinois Central, 138; N. W. & C., 74¾; do preferred, 91¾; Rock Island, 112¾; St. Paul, 35¾; do preferred, 74½; Ft. W., 76¾; Chicago and Alton, 122; Ohio and Mississippi, 47.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 5, 1872.

ASHES—Reported firm but unchanged. Common Soda, 4 cts; refined, 4¾@4¾; Nitrate Soda, 5; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair 50@55 cts per gallon, prime to choice, 60@65.

BEANS—The arrivals continue very meagre, but if the weather should turn soft, increased receipts would no doubt soon follow, though, in no event is any decline in prices anticipated, that is, for good stock. We continue to quote at $4.00@5.50 per bbl for common to fair, and $4@4.50 per bush for choice.

BUTTER—We can report a steady demand for the better grades, and, with a very limited supply of fine kinds, prices are in no way sustained; may be quoted at 25@28 cts for prime to choice roll, in small packages. The inferior grades continue dull, and the market is largely overstocked. The receipts of all kinds have been comparatively light during the past week.

BROOM CORN—Very dull—no established quotations.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull at 4 cts.

BEANS—We can report a fair local demand and regular sales of small lots at $3@3.50 per bushel, according to quality.

CARBON OIL—Dull, but unchanged; standard brands, 31 cts by the car load and 35@5 cts more for small lots.

CHEESE—Is steady at the recent advance, and the demand is fair for the season. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at 16@16¾ for Goshen; 15@15¾ for Factory and 14@14¾ for Dairy.

CIDER—Sales at $5@10 per bbl, according to quality and size of barrel.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted in a jobbing way at $1.65 per cwt or 80 cts per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of eastern at $13@16 per bbl, as to quality; Sackett's still quoted at $17.00.

CANDLES—Mould, 12 cts; Star, 2¼.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, $6.50@7.00 per case; Tomatoes, $4.25@4.50; Winslow's Corn, $3.25@3.50.

CONCENTRATD LYE—Quoted at $6 per case.

COUNTRY LARD—8@8½ cts per lb.

EGGS—Continue slow and weak, and, if the weather should turn soft, we may look for a further decline; we continue to quote at 27@28 for fresh packed. Eggs, for some time past, seem to have been worth more here than anywhere else in the country.

FRUITS—Peaches continue dull and unchanged; small sales at 10@10½ for halves; 8@8½ for mixed; 7@7½ for quarters and 13@13½ for peeled. Apples, 2@2¼ common to fair and 8@8½ for prime to choice. Blackberries, 13@15 cts. Pitted cherries, 28@30 cts; unpitted, 6@7.

FLOUR—We can report a continued steady market, and, while the demand is entirely local, prices are firm and fully sustained. We continue to quote fair to good spring extras at $7.25@7.50; choice Minnesotas, $7.75 and good to choice winter wheat, $7.50@7.75. Rye Flour, $5.50. Our eastern dispatches, particularly from New York, continue "bearish," which is owing mainly to the almost entire absence of any inquiry for export; on the other hand, the western markets, although quiet, are reported firm; flour is higher relatively in the west than it is in the east, and before there can be anything like a general improvement in trade, there must of necessity be a reduction on the one end or an advance at the other.

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat continue very light and with a steady demand, prices are firm though not quotably higher, $1.35@1.55 for red and $1.55 cts more for white, according to quality—the latter seems to be getting about all they want within the range of our quotations. Oats steady with a fair business, and with continued light receipts, prices are firm but unchanged—50@51 by the car load and 53@55 in a jobbing way. Even at the recent advance, the margin is small, as they are held very firmly in the country, as both farmers and country dealers, seem to be impressed with the belief that prices are likely to be sustained and that a still further advance is not improbable. Corn is quiet and unchanged; holders generally are asking 60 on track and 62 in elevator, but there have been sales recently at 58 and 60. Rye quiet—offerings light and prices unchanged; 85@90. There is some inquiry for Barley, and as the stock on sale has been materially reduced within the past few days, the market is firmer. However, as yet there is no improvement in prices; brewers are offering 75@75 for No. 2 western, but it is claimed that it cannot be laid down here short of 75@80 cts.

GROCERIES—Coffee—In the last week the stock of Rio coffee has been reduced, about 20,000 bags, leaving 91,000 bags in first hands at the several ports of entry of the United States. The week closed with a strong market, and the holders anticipated favorable news from Rio, and are, consequently, withdrawing samples with a view to higher prices. Buyers are holding off until news now due and momentarily expected is received. We hope to give the Rio telegram in our next issue. Our jobbers are selling their goods at as low rates as are being paid for large invoices on the seaboard. Having bought at the right time they are well able to compete with any market. Country merchants should make a note of this and profit by it. Sugar—Raw Sugars are in good request at full figures. Refined scarce. The market, however, will be abundantly supplied in a few days when the refineries commence work again. Molasses—New Orleans molasses are valued higher. Syrups a shade better. Rice—Carolina is scarce and held firm.

We anticipate high prices for the spring business.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¾; A, 12¾; B, 12¾; Ex. C, 12¾; C, Yellow, 12¾. Porto Rico S'ugars, 11@12. New Orleans—fair, 10. Demerara, 11@12. Prime, 11¾; choice, 11¾.

COFFEE—Rio, No. 2, Prime, 25. Good, 24. Fair, 23@23½. Java, 29@30. Laguayra, 26@ 26. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 28. Lower grades, 26@26.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's, 55. White Honey, 65. Governing's, 60. Durant's, 65. Sugar Drips, 35. Brunn's, 45 cts. Golden, 48@50. New Orleans Molasses, old, 50. New crop, 42.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 8¾; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 8. Patna, 8¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 24. Alspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 35. Nutmegs, $1.65.

HONEY—Sales at 28@30 cts.

HOMINY—Sales at $4.50 per bbl to the trade and $5 in a jobbing way.

HAY—Continues quiet and unchanged; quoted at $24@27 on track, according to quality. If navigation should continue suspended another week or two, holders would be enabled to realize better prices than those above quoted at present, however, the demand is fully up to the supply.

LARD OIL—N. 1 extra is quoted in a jobbing way at 80@87 cts; No. 2, 62@65.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILLFEED—Sales, in a jobbing way, from store, at $20@24 per ton for Bran; $26@27 for Seconds; $34@36 for Middlings, and $42@43 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—In fair supply and limited demand; quoted at $2@3 per bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—Sales in a jobbing way, in store, at 75@85 cts per bushel, as to quality.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 13@14 cts; Ducks, 15@16; Turkeys, 16@18.

PROVISIONS—Hams, Sugar Shoulders, 7¾; sugar cured shoulders, 8; ribbed sides, 8, short ribbed, 8¾; clear, 9; sugar cured hams, 12¾. Dried Beef, 12. Mess Pork, $16.50@17. Ham Sausage, 11. Lard: in tierces, 9¾; in kegs and buckets, 10¾@11.

SALTS—Sales at 2½ cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEED—CLOVER—$7@7.50 cts per lb.

SEEDS—The stock of Clover Seed in this market is fair, though it is in few hands, and while the demand continues fair, prices are maintained; we continue to quote, in a jobbing way at $6.50. It is expected that there will be an early and liberal spring demand. Timothy Seed is scarce, and we continue to quote, at $3.75@4.00, for small lots. Flaxseed unchanged at $1.75@1.80.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 5, 1872.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points from which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

J. Shamberg, Chicago	3 cars
P. Hartnett, Chicago	2 cars
M. Varner, Chicago	2 cars
L. Heefer, Chicago	2 cars
S. Krause, Chicago	2 cars
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	4 cars
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	2 cars
Warner & Smoutz, Mansfield	2 cars
A. B. Hutchinson, Loudonville	1 car
Greenwald & Kahn, Wooster	1 car
E. F. Labbin, Canton	1 car
T. G. Daizell, Enon Valley	1 car
Robinson & Mitter, Crestline	2 cars
Rothschilds & Z., Kenton	2 cars
Dougherty & Bouse, Ft. Wayne	2 cars
Peter Dillon, Bridgeport	1 car
John Owens, Bellaire	1 car
Total	31 cars

CATTLE.

In addition to the 31 cars above noted, there were 3 cars of cattle from Indiana for the East Liberty Yards, and about two loads driven in from the country, making in all 36 cars, against 46 cars last week, a decrease of 12 cars; or, counting 18 to the car, 216 head. The quality was considerably better than last week, and the bulk of the offerings were fair to good, but, taking the quality of the cattle into consideration, we doubt whether prices were any better, and the drovers generally reported no trade slow, not what they had been led to expect, in view of the diminished offerings However, the poor grades, pretty well cleared by eleven o'clock, and, notwithstanding the decreased supply, it seemed to be fully up to the demand—last Monday, it will be remembered, there were quite a number left over unsold.

Prime to extra butchers stock may be quoted at 7@7¾; medium to good, 6¾@6¾, and common to fair, 5¾@6¼. There were quite a number of country buyers in attendance today, looking for stock cattle, and, while the supply of this kind was by no means equal to preceding three cars, it was fully up to the demand. As noted in our last report, stockers cannot be bought here from the west or any other point and sold at the prices farmers are willing to pay, and this accounts for the very limited offerings; at 4@4¼ cts a large number of stockers could have been sold to-day, but drovers allege that they cannot be sold here for less than 4½@5, and one thing certainly tends to keep up the price of this grade of stock is the fact that there is a very general demand all over the country.

Fresh cows were in fair supply to-day, and the market is still reported slow, though there is no quotable change in prices; we continue to quote at $25@50 for common to good, and $60@65 for extra. But very few bulls on sale to-day, and prices ruled at 3¼@5¾, according to quality and condition.

Fitzner & Sheltemantle, 6 head of Butler Co. steers and oxen at 5@6¾ cts.

Henry Nagle, 2 fresh cows at $50.

E Kalz reports one load of Chicago stock at 5@6¾; one load left over.

M Humes sold 6 head of commonish stock at 5 cts.

J W Unger reports 6 fresh cows at $40@50.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 2 loads of Ohio stock at 5¾ cts.

Rothilds & Zeigler, two loads of fair to good Ohio steers at 6@7¾.

Jacob Saamberg reports 28 head of fat cattle at 5¾@6¾ cts—two loads of stockers.

J Looman, 10 head at 5¾@6¾.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 25 head of Mississippi and Kansas stock at 4¾@5¾.

Jacob Needy, two loads of good to prime Licking Co., Ohio, stock at 6@6¾.

Mc Munn & Hindman, two loads of Chicago stock at 6¾@7 cts.

Frank Kraus reports two loads of mixed stock, from Harrison Co., Ohio, at 4½@6 cts.

M Kraus reports two loads of good to prime at 6@7 cts.

Sadler, Haven & Co. had 4 loads of mixed stock, from Indiana and Illinois, at 4@6 cts.

Scott & Hartman, two loads of prime butchers stock, from Chicago, at 6¾@7 cts.

Keefer & Beyer report 36 head, from Chicago, at 5@6¾.

S Maras & Bro. 79 head of good to prime butchers cattle at 6@7¾.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 3 loads of fair to prime stock at 5@7¾—1 car left over.

Sol Traurman, 42 head of Ohio stock at 6¾@7 cts.

Orr & Williams sold one load of good to prime steers, from Knox Co., Ohio, at 5½@6,70; one load of cows and steers at 5@5¾.

Carr & McAllister sold 2 extra Ohio steers, to Peter Fairley, weighing 1,460 lbs, at 7¾.

T G Daizell sold 1 car mixed stock, cows, steeers, etc., etc., at 3¾@5¾.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply on sale to-day was considerably larger than it has been for several weeks, footing up about 500 head; however, with an increased demand, the market was if anything even more active than last week, the drive-ing the increased offerings, prices were fully maintained, and as we have repeatedly noted, notwithstanding, there is no prospect of depreciation in the value of this class of stock this side of shearing time, if then. There is some inquiry for Barley, and as the stock on sale has been materially reduced within the past few days, the market is firmer. However, as yet there is no improvement in prices; brewers are offering 75@75 for No. 2 western, but it is claimed that it cannot be laid down here short of 75@80 cts.

Following are the arrivals and sales:

Vesta Oil Works, 50 bbls ref oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.	
Kirkpatrick & Logan, 218 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.	
A. McKee & Son, 532 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.	
Wm. McKelvy & Co. 422 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.	
Livingston Bros, 426 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.	
Total	1,918 bbls.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, February 5, 5 P. M.—Consols, 92¾; money, 92¾@92⅞; 5-20s of '65, 87¼; do '67, 92¾; 7-30s, 91¾. Tallow, 39s 3d.

FRANKFORT, February 5.—5-20s of '62, 96¾@ 96¾.

PARIS, February 5.—Rentes, 56f 95c.

LIVERPOOL, February 5.—Cotton strong; middling upland 11¾@11¾d; middling Orleans 11¾@11¾d; sales 20,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000. Red western wheat 11s 8@11s 10d. Flour 26@27s. Corn 38s. Chicago 49s. Cumberland middles 33s; short rib middles 34s. Clover seed 56s.

ANTWERP, February 5.—Petroleum 46f.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Cotton in moderate request; sales 2,000 bales middling upland at 23½c. Flour steady; superfine western and state $5.75@6.10; common to good $6.35@6.70; good to choice $6.65@7.35; white wheat extra $7.20@7.40; extra Ohio $6.00@6.50; St. Louis $6.70@7.30. Rye Flour steady at $4.90@5.20. Corn Meal unchanged. Whisky steady at 91c. Wheat advanced; No 2 Milwaukee in store $1.56; Northwestern Club afloat $1.57½; winter red western $1.66; white $1.75. Rye more active; western held at 92c in store. Barley quiet; western 85c. Malt unchanged. Corn steady; new western mixed afloat 73@74c; old and new western mixed 74@75c. Oats a shade firmer; western and Ohio 53@55½c. Eggs unchanged; held at 33@36c. Hay unchanged. Hops quiet. Coffee quiet: Rio 19½@21¾c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; yellow 9@9¾c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 45@ 48c. Rice quiet at 7¾@8¾c. Petroleum steady; 12¾@13c; refined 22¾c. Turpentine firm at 75 @77c. Pork dull; new mess $14.12½@14.25; old $13.62½; prime $12.25; new prime mess $14; mess $14.12½@14.25; March, April and May $14.25. Beef dull; mess $9@11; extra $11@13; same more active at $8@9. Cut meats dull; shoulders 6@5¾c; hams 8¾@9¾c; middles quiet; long clear 7¾c. Dressed hogs heavy at 6@6¾c. Lard a shade lower; No 1 to prime 9¼ @9¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter quiet; western, 20@35c; State 28@36c. Cheese 13@16c for common to prime.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Beeves to-day 106 cars at Communipaw, 89 at One Hundredth street, and 29 at Weehawken, or 1,800 head, making 6,500 for the week. This lighter run makes a stronger market; all selling at about ¼ cent advance. There has been only one quarter less for the week, but a good many from Missouri. Quality only fair to-day with no extras, so 13 cents was the top price, and scarcely any sold below 10c, mostly at 11@12c. Generating close upon 11¼c; 4 cars Kentucky cattle 6¾ cwt 10¼@10¾c; 7 cars fat 8 cwt Illinois 12@12½c; 8 cars 7¾ cwt 11c, and 2 cars 8 cwts to Missouri, 7¾ cwt, 11@12c—closed firm. Sheep 22,000 for the week and 7,000 to-day; market strong rather better; sales 6c@7¾ @8c for most lots, prime reaching 8¾c; two car notice, 104 lbs, Ohio, selling at 9¾c; two cars 88 lbs, 80 four cars Illinois, 81 lbs, 6¾c; two cars 100 lbs, Kentucky, 8¾c; car thin 75 lbs Ohio, 7¾c. Hogs 26,800 for the week and 9,300 to-day; weather warm and prices weaker, or 6¾@7¾c for dressed and 6¾@6¾c for western dressed; live are worth 5¾@5¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—Beeves dull this week; sales 2,600; extra prime and western 7¾@7¾c; common 4¾@6c. Sheep in demand at an advance; sales of 12,000 at 6@8½c. Hogs in demand at an advance; sales of 3,000 at 7¾@7¾c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—Cotton higher at 22c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 spring $1.32; the winter stock mostly held by millers; the market for higher prices. Corn firm; high mixed on track 41½c; No. 2 elevator on this side of river 41c. Oats slow; No. 2 western 37½c. Barley quiet for low to fair spring. Rye quiet at 78c. Whisky quiet at 87½. Tobacco steady. Hemp dull. Bagging firm at 20c. Provisions—Pork firm and more active at 87½c; held at 88c. Pork irregular; sales at $14.75@15.00@$12.75; seller March now offered $13.37½; cash and seller February, $13.87½. Bulk meat firm and in good demand; $8.88 cash. Dressed hogs in fair demand; firm at 5¾@6¾@; packers are still paying 6¾@6¾c. Meat steady and in good demand; 6@8½c; shoulders 6c; rib sides 5¾c; sales 5¾c; active 6¾c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 3.—Cotton excited and prices higher; 22¾@22¾c. Flour: demand fair and prices advanced; $7.10@7.25. Wheat: demand fair and prices advanced; red $1.50@ 1.57. Corn: market steady with moderate demand; 46@47c. Rye: demand fair and prices advanced; 90@92c. Provisions: demand fair and market firm; 38@39c. Pork dull and nothing doing; $13.25. Cut meats dull and nothing doing; 5¾@6¾c for packed. Bacon: shoulders nominally unchanged; 6¾@7¾@7¾c. Lard quiet at 8¾@9¾c. Live hogs unchanged.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 5.—Flour and wheat quiet but firm, and unchanged. Corn quiet and scarce; mixed western 69@70c. Oats quiet and scarce; western and Pennsylvania 53@55c. Rye firm at $1@1.05. Butter: western unchanged. Mess pork firm at $14.50@ 14.75. Lard steady at 9@9½c. Bacon: shoulders 6¼@7c; sides 7¾@8c; sides clear rib at 8@8¼c; sides clear 8¾@8¾c. Whisky quiet at 87½@90c. Live hogs unchanged.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 5.—Flour and wheat quiet but firm, and unchanged. Corn quiet and scarce; mixed western 69@70c. Oats quiet and scarce; western and Pennsylvania 53@55c. Rye firm at $1@1.05. Butter: western unchanged. Mess pork firm at $14.50@ 14.75. Lard steady at 9@9½c. Bacon: shoulders 6¼@7c; sides 7¾@8c; sides clear rib at 8@8¼c; sides clear 8¾@8¾c. Whisky quiet at 87½@90c. Live hogs unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 5.—Tobacco: sales in very small lots and prices unchanged. Bagging quiet and unchanged. Corn firm and advanced; middlings 22¾c. Flour and demand active; extra family $6.50@6.75. Grain quiet and firm. Wheat: white $1.60@1.65. Corn: shelled 60c. Oats: prime 56c. Rye: prime 90c, all sacked. Provisions: strong inquiry on Saturday. Whisky steady at 88c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee spring $1.55; No 2 do $1.51; No 3 do $1.23@1.24. Corn: demand and prices advanced; No 2 32½c. Oats: demand fair and market firm; No 2 mixed 40½c. Rye: demand active and prices advanced; No. 1 72c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; amber Michigan $1.48¾, $1.48½; No 2 red $1.06¾. Corn quiet and unchanged in every respect. Hogs steady and in moderate demand. Pork in fair demand at lower rates.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 5.—Wheat: demand fair and prices advanced 1c; No 1 red winter $1.53; No 2 held at $1.52@1.48. Corn: market steady and in moderate demand at 52c. Oats quiet at 44c. Petroleum: refined steady and held at 24¾c in car lots; 25@27c in retail lots; crude quiet at $4.75@4.80.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—Flour dull, superfine $5.25@5.62½; Indiana and Ohio $7@7.50; extra do $7.75@8.25. Wheat dull; State red $1.60. Corn market steady and in moderate demand at 52c. Oats quiet at 44c. Petroleum: refined steady and held at 24¾c in car lots; 25@27c in retail lots; crude quiet at $4.75@4.80.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—Flour dull, superfine $5.25@5.62½; Indiana and Ohio $7@7.50; extra do $7.75@8.25. Wheat dull; State red $1.60. Corn market steady and in moderate demand at 52c. Oats quiet; white 53@56c; mixed 52@54c. Rye dull. Molasses: landing, Petroleum: crude 16½c; petroleum: mixed 22c. Whisky dull at 86c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 5.—Wheat: market steady and a moderate demand at $1.58; amber $1.46. Corn: market steady and in moderate demand; mixed 51c; yellow 52c. Oats unchanged. Clover seed dull at $12.50. Hogs quiet at $5.35.

Cotton Markets.

MEMPHIS, February 5.—Cotton excited and prices higher; held at 22½c.

NASHVILLE, February 5.—Cotton in good demand at full prices; middling 21½c.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R R.

	cars.		cars.
Shoenberger & Co.	10	Moorhead & Co.	1
Kloman & Co. ore	3	Zug & Co. metal	2
Pitts Bolt Co. ore	1	Dilworth, P & Co or	1
Lewis, B. & D., ore	5	Pgh Fge & I Co, ore	1
Total			24

PITTSBURGH, F. W. & C. R. R.

Nimick & Co. metal	26	J Moorhead metal	6
Lower Union Mills	2	Rees, G & Co. metal	1
Pgh Fge & I Co, me	6	Zug & Co. metal	6
Everson, P & Co, m	5	Pgh Loco Wks met	1
Total			58

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

J W Porter, metal	1	Nimick & Co, metal	3
J A Caughey metal	9	J Reamer, metal	1
R. Wister, metal	3	Brown & Co. metal	5
Hallman & H, metal	6		
Total			38

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Brown & Co., m	1	Hallman & H, metal	2
J A Caughey ore	1		
Total			4

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R R.

J. A. Caughey ore	1	Hallman & H, metal	2
Clows S & Co, ore	1		
Total			4

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, February 5.—7 cars ore, Shoenberger & Co; 2 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 2 do staves, Douglass & McC; 1 do do, Mullin & M; 1 car hay, W Welsh & Co; 239 sks oats, J Graham; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & Co; 100 do do, 49 sks do, T C Jenkins; 1 car lumber, Kelly & Co; 10 bbls oil, 6 do lapsan, 4 do varnish, B L Fahnestock 6 kgs butter, 1 bbl s corn, J O'Brien; 22 bgs seed, Schoble & Co; 185 bdls paper, Frazier, M & Co; 28 bxs soap, W France; 40 bls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 20 do do, J O'Brien; 18 bxs paper, Hostetter & Co; 84 kgs lard, Hostetter & Co; 85 g hides, J Hammell & Son; 48 bxs soap, Voigt & McG, 157 bgs oats, P Duff & Son; 45 sks rags, H H Meyers, Bingham Valley; 40 do do, 100 do do, W J Meek; 1 car s steel, Parker, Biro & Co; 200 bbls flour, Schomaker & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, February 5.—1 car g stones, Falconer; 6 bxs g ware, Richards & H; 7 bdls paper, C P Markle; 37 bdls paper, Godfrey; 40 bdls paper, Bibb glass, Wm Bank & Sons; 1 package, J A Keller; 3 bxs and 1 cask fish, Thos McCoy; 25 half bbls fish, J H Lippencott; 2 bxs and 2 bbls starch, J A Graff; 20 bbls flour, W Penn; 1 car hay, B

DAILY GAZETTE.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

BATES' MILITARY HISTORY.

Citizens' Passenger Railway.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 5, 1872.

SENATE.

THE LATE ELECTION.

Mr. DAVIS, of Philadelphia, denied the truth of a dispatch in a Philadelphia paper that he had attempted to force the Republican caucus to deny McClure's right to petition.

Mr. BROOKS sustained Mr. Davis, and Mr. BILLINGFELT exhonorated him, intimating that some Senator might have so informed the reporter.

HOUSE.

THE LOCAL OPTION BILL.

Mr. WHITE moved to place the local option bill on the calendar for next Thursday, stating that it had been in committee now over ten days. Lost—yeas 27, nays 27.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. HARVEY offered a resolution instructing the Clerk to send public documents to members' constituents by express, the Ways and Means Committee to cover the expense in the appropriation bill. Lost—yeas 3, nays 70.

BATES' MILITARY HISTORY.

Mr. BALLENTINE offered a resolution for five thousand additional copies of Bates' Military History at three dollars and fifty cents per volume, which was referred to the Ways and Means Committee by Mr. McJunkin's motion.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TAYLOR, a supplement for the Citizens Passenger Railway, authorizing them to extend their road from the present terminus on Penn avenue to Water street, and to run omnibusses to any points in Pittsburgh, at six cents fare.

By Mr. WHITE, a supplement for the Western University, also a supplement for the Western House of Refuge, authorizing a change of location, and making an appropriation for the same.

CINCINNATI.

Powder Mill Explosion.

CINCINNATI, February 5.—The explosion of the mills of the Miami Powder Company near Xenia, this forenoon, was one of the most terrible in the history of powder-making in the West. The shock was so great that in adjacent towns and cities much consternation ensued.

The names of the killed by the explosion of the powder mill were Nerro, Pollard and Robinson, white, and Conley, colored. Conley was blown into fragments. Nothing could be found of him but a portion of his head and trunk. The shock was distinctly felt at Dayton, Urbana and Xenia. The amount of the loss has not been ascertained. Hundreds of citizens are hurrying to the scene of the disaster, and rendering all possible assistance. Duncan, a colored man, was so terribly lacerated that death is momentarily expected. Search is being made among the ruins for more workmen, some of whom are missing. The bodies of the dead are shockingly mutilated and burned. The mills are situated some distance apart, but the concussion was so great as to produce an explosion in all three mills. The house standing more than a mile distant had its windows completely blown out and was otherwise damaged. Great excitement prevails.

STEAMBOATMEN'S MEETING.

The steamboatmen held a meeting today in the interest of the new steamboat law, at which there was a general expression of disapprobation at the turn things were taking in Congress. Capt. Hall, during his remarks, said he was not prepared to favor a separate political organization, but it seemed to him if other means failed, the steamboatmen should organize from the Atlantic to the Gulf, and cast their votes for the men who would be attentive to their interests. A committee of ten was appointed to proceed to Washington to confer with those already there, and the secretary was directed to inform kindred associations of their action.

—A cooper shop, carpenter shop, barrel shed and a large stable belonging to Best & Co., the Empire Brewery, at Milwaukee, Wis., together with a thousand empty kegs and large piles of staves, were burned on Monday morning; also a number of small wooden dwellings adjoining. The loss is $25,000, and is covered by insurance. The establishment suffers no interruption of business.

—The House of Henry McLellen, in Washington township, Erie county, Pa., was burned about three o'clock on Monday morning, and Mr. McLellen perished in the flames. He was seventy-five years of age. The inmates had barely time to escape, and it was thought the old gentleman had got out. They could see him through the flames, but could not rescue him.

BLAIRSVILLE.

St. Peters Episcopal Church—Remodeled.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE:—Being invited to officiate in this church—on the 28th ult.—which is now (after having been thoroughly and tastefully remodeled) seems good to me to write for the GAZETTE, some account of the improvements of the same.

This, I the more readily attempt, since the expression of regret on your part at not being able yourselves to attend and chronicle the same.

The edifice looks far more attractive and church-like than formerly. The old high pews at the front end being entirely removed, and a spacious vestibule erected, the structure presents a more enlarged appearance, both without and within; and this effect is still further increased by the addition of a belfry, surmounted by a handsome gilded cross. In the belfry, is to be placed a new bell, the gift of one of the Communicants of the Church.

Over the inner vestibule door, is a transom window of stained glass, containing the three emblems, of the Font, in the centre, and the Alpha and Omega on either side. In a circle above the door is a figure of the Dove descending.

The windows are of gothic form of stained glass with richly figured borders.

The decorative work is to be commended throughout for richness and good taste. The ceilings of both the nave and chancel, are in panels of deep blue with floriated borders of lighter shade. The side-walls are in gray tint diapered in the same—a shade lighter.

Around all the windows, above the wainscot and below the cornice, is a border in colors strongly relieved by narrow border of orange, black and red.

The chief decoration has been appropriately given to the chancel, as the recess in form, and from the base, about three and a half feet—or the hight of the altar—is a space covered with diaper pattern, the colors of which are blue and dark maroon, and a richly colored moulding surrounds the same. The remaining wall spaces in the chancel above this, are diapered on a ground of brown and green, with quatre-foil, ornamented in gold and black; the whole being thrown into a fine pointed arch, the lines of ultra marine blue and a narrow border of decorative colors.

Covering the chancel arch and jambs, is an elaborate work of polychrome, to wit—a band twelve inches wide in ecclesiastical patterns, brilliant in gold and color. The arch is supported in a crimson ground, and bears the monograms, and bears its appropriate ornaments; a similarly worked frontal covers the altar table, and the reading desk, also the lectern, prayer-desks, lectern, seats and the chancel rail, are in walnut color. A green and black carpet covers the chancel floor, and a crimson carpet the floor of the nave.

The seats have been remodeled and painted in colors of oak, and the trimmings walnut. On the pew-heads are cast iron plates of quatre-foil shape, painted in colors with the numbers in gold. These were made at the Novelty Works, Pittsburgh, and deserve the highest commendation for beauty and good taste.

The Font stands just within the inner-vestibule door, on the side of the aisle. It is made of Freeport stone, having drain and cover of ornamented work. The vestry-room is also remodeled, in keeping with the changes made in other parts of the edifice.

The work, as a whole, is a credit to the Rector, the Rev. H. J. McCandless, who is understood to have planned and superintended it throughout. It exhibits, in a marked degree, archæological research and judgment, and strikingly shows how great results may come from the use of small capital, under skillful energetic management. The Church was re-opened on *Septuagesima Sunday* the 28th inst. The first service being the celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 o'clock A. M., by the Rector.

The opening sermon was preached by the venerable and eloquent Rector of Allegheny City, to a large and attentive congregation—many people going away because unable to gain admission into the Church.

The Rev. Dr. Pyne was as many years ago Rector of this parish, which fact gave to the sermon preached by him on this occasion, a peculiar interest and effect. It will be long remembered by the people of the parish and town."

The new pipe organ was used for the first time at the opening services, and gave entire satisfaction—the music at the afternoon (choral) service being exceedingly well rendered. The general appearance of the street on which the Church stands has been greatly improved, the building now being enlarged and newly painted throughout, and a new fence built running the whole length of the lot, together with pavements and other improvements.

The renewed interest and vigor awakened in the parish, together with the completion of this noble work afford abundant cause for thanksgiving and the most sincere congratulations. W. A. F.

*We could not make room for this sermon without suppressing the Legislative proceedings at Washington and Harrisburg, which in a secular newspaper claims precedence of sermons even as eloquent and appropriate as that of Doctor Page, on this occasion. EDS.

HOME NEWS.

Lecture.—In Third Methodist Church, corner of Fifth Avenue and Mason street, by Hon. Felix R. Brunot. Subject: "My visit to the Indians." Tuesday evening, February 6, 1872, for the benefit of Ladies Mite Society. Tickets 25 cents.

The Mute School.—The scholars of this institution will give an exhibition at the First ward (Allegheny) school house to-morrow (Wednesday) at two o'clock, P. M. They number about forty, some fifteen of whom are from Allegheny. The principals are Mr. and Miss Woodside. The exhibition will be of a very interesting character, and the public are cordially invited to attend.

House Entered.—Sunday afternoon a bold robbery was perpetrated at the residence of Mr. Adam Grisel, in the Seventh ward, Allegheny. Shortly after the members of the family went out to visit some friends, leaving the house locked up. Upon returning they discovered that some thief had gained an entrance, and secured, as a reward for his pains, $45 in cash and a silver watch. There is no clue to the thief.

February 5th, the winter term of the Western University commenced. As institution in which Pittsburgers should be interested, and of whose success thus far, they are justly proud. We do not believe that there is an institution in our land where more earnest, intelligent effort is put forth for the advancement of knowledge, and this true progress of those seeking instruction within its halls. Every student, from the lowest in the Preparatory Department to the most advanced in the Collegiate and Sciences receives daily the personal attention of his Professors, and neither pains nor means are spared to make his future life a success.

Darwinism.

The attention of all who desire to be informed as to the latest scientific themes is called to Prof. Jillson's lecture on the Darwinism Hypothesis at the Christian Association Rooms. The Professor has already posted on the subject, and will make the lecture both interesting and instructive. Admission free.

Street Cleaning.

Thousands of citizens will rejoice at the war waged by the new Mayor on the various obstructions and eyesores in our streets. We fear he has not fully measured the magnitude of the evil, and may weary with well doing, but we await the result, ready to commend it as worthy of all praise. If he train the people to an observance of existing ordinances, neglect of which for so long a time may make their observance now seem hard, in time, but which, when the habit is established, will be more freely and easily done, and confidence more implicitly placed in the wise, both to the good health and good name of Pittsburgh.

Crossing the Track.

There are some people who consider it an infinite pleasure to risk their lives in the most foolish ways, among which class seems to be a certain Allegheny drayman, who responds at call to the name of John Campbell. This individual was leisurely driving up Federal street, Allegheny, yesterday, when the flagman at the railway crossing gave the signal indicating the approach of a train. John paid no heed to the warning, but chirruped to his equines to make a dash across the track in advance of the locomotive. He was hailed and commanded to stop, but the summons found him not in a disposition to obey, and continuing in his course he managed to cross the last rail, and just get out of the reach of the engine, leaving about an inch of room to spare. He then turned to smile serenely upon the agitated flagman, but his lively style transformed into severity when an officer stepped up and arrested him for reckless driving. He paid the fine imposed.

A. O. K. of M. C.

Allegheny Castle No. 19, A. O. K. of M. C. was instituted on Friday evening, February 2d, 1872, by S. P. Collins, D. D. S. C., of the Twenty-second district of Allegheny County, Pa., assisted by the following members of the several Castles previously instituted:

S. K. S. C. Collins; S. K. Asst. C. of S., C. F. Collins; S. K. A. C. of S., O. K. Gardner; S. K. V. C., S. R. Marshall; S. K. V. C., C. of S., S. Shaver; S. K. I. C., A. C. of S., S. Caldwell; S. K. R. S., Walter Hall; S. K. F. S., J. H. S., R. Blakeney; S. K. F. L., A. C. of S., G. W. Eckly; S. M., Wm. Hakener. S. K. R. S., John Oldham; S. K. I. G., S. Shaver.

This castle consists of ninety-one charter members, embracing some of the most influential citizens of Allegheny, and is destined soon to become one of the leading castles in the district. The officers for the present term are the following:

S. K. C., G. A. Lenkard. S. K. V. C., F. A. Mohman. S. K. F. L., James Hackweider. S. K. R. S., Ed. Kennedy. S. K. A. R. S., Ludolph Drane. S. K. F. S., Joseph M. Kinney. S. K. Treas., James E. Parker. S. K. I. G., F. W. Rauh. S. K. I. C., Wm. C. Ott. S. K. B. T., Simpson. Trustees—Adam Hare, I. F. Reed, and David Master. S. K. P. C., Samuel Caldwell and H. C. Wirgins.

FIGHTING ON THE ICE.

Injuries Received by Combatants and Spectators.

Another of those contests—which have become so common of late—between Pittsburgh and Allegheny boys, occurred on the ice of the Allegheny river, near Herr's Island, yesterday afternoon. The fight was kept up for several hours, and resulted in one being severely wounded with fatal results. One boy drew a revolver and fired two shots, one of which took effect in the breast of a youth standing near by, as a witness of the fight, and the other lodged in the leg of another spectator. The wounds were examined by Dr. Boyle, and the wounds are of a serious character. Two of the participants in the battle also received injuries, one being struck in the mouth with a stone, and another receiving an ugly gash in the side of the head from some sort of a missile.

These fights are becoming almost daily occurrences, and it is time that some measures should be adopted to put an end to them.

KICKED BY A HORSE.

Under a Horse's Feet—An Old Citizen Severely Injured.

Yesterday morning Mr. Wm. Krebs, one of the oldest residents of Allegheny, received injuries on his premises on Herr's Island, from which serious consequences are apprehended. It seems that the old gentleman, though sixty-five years of age, is quite hale and attends personally to the details of an extensive business as a lime dealer. At the usual hour yesterday morning he went out to the stable near his residence on Herr's Island and attend to the stock. As he passed into his stable beside one of the horses, it seems the animal became frightened and pushed him down. It then trampled upon him, breaking both legs, wounding him in the neck and otherwise injuring his person from which he was rendered insensible. He lay in this condition some time before being discovered. When found, he was carried into the house and medical aid called in, by which he was restored to consciousness and was enabled to explain the matter. He was reported as resting easy last evening, but the physician has strong hopes of his recovery.

ALLEGHENY SANITARY MATTERS.

Meeting of the Sanitary Committee Last Night—A Proposition to be Submitted to Councils.

The Special Committee of Allegheny Councils appointed to take charge of the sanitary affairs of the city, held a meeting last night in City Hall.

Routine business was first disposed of, among which was the approval of several small bills and the passage of a resolution instructing Health Officer Hanna to have the seven patients who now remain in the hospital, and the convalescents, removed to their houses as soon as it was possible.

The committee then proceeded to consider the best plan for the future regulations of the sanitary affairs of the city.

There was an informal discussion in relation to this matter, which finally resulted in the adoption of a resolution, to be reported to Councils, recommending the appointment of a Standing Committee from Councils on Sanitary Affairs—said committee to consist of one member from each ward, to be amenable to Councils as other committees are, &c., &c., proposed to put this system into effect at once, and pursue it until after the presentation in the Legislature of the new bill to be presented by the Pittsburgh Board of Health. If this matter was found to be satisfactory in its general plan and details, then the Councils could ask the Legislature to extend its provisions to Allegheny city.

With this understanding of the matter, the committee instructed the Secretary to prepare their report to Councils, after which they adjourned.

CITY FINANCES.

Controller's Monthly Statement.

The following is Controller McIlvain's statement of the receipts and expenditures for the month of January:

RECEIPTS.	
John Vandergrift	$ 266 18
Diamond market	8,417 94
Fifth ward market	291 50
Sewer connections	961 25
Weigh scales	258 12
Weighing coal	67 50
Monongahela wharf	710 29
Mayor's office	12,003 15
Interest	4 12
Building Inspector	176 50
Water extension bonds sold	30,400 00
Rent, Second ward schools	50 00
Lot registration	82 00
Water Department	1,507 75
Board measuring	61 25
Taxes and water rents, 1870	4,910 41
John Finn, refunded 5th ave. sewer	1,062 61
K. Bracken, refunded 46th st. sewer	2,709 44
Loth, 9th and Pike street sewer	775 00
Grading and paving sundry streets and alleys	4,702 83
Taxes and water rents, 1871	24,657 26
Fifth avenue regulator	780 50
Refunded sundry streets, grading and sewers	669 60
Citizens' Passenger R. W	3,336 78
Total receipts	$103,773 69

EXPENDITURES.	
Interest	$ 2,360 36
Salaries	666 64
Fire Department	4,427 31
Police	12,016 65
Water Works	8,545 42
Lighting	3,415 25
Gas lighting (east end)	3,000 00
Diamond Market	940 63
Fifth ward Market	141 25
Allegheny wharf	128 83
Contingent Fund	188 50
Wiping sewers	53 50
Finance Fund	24 95
Fifth Ward Market	25 00
Bonds	2,078 57
Surveys	741 16
Water extension	10,629 74
Water interest	440 00
Fifth Avenue Market	646 42
Old city special Sinking Fund	7,000 00
Sewer and Sewer Improvement Fund	9,063 25
Refunded taxes and commission on vehicle license	1,397 78
Total	$ 88,433 66
Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1872	53,010 51
Receipts in January	103,773 69
Total	$156,784 20
Disbursements in January	88,433 66
Balance in Treasury, February 1, 1872	$ 88,351 14

DEPOSITED AS FOLLOWS:

Iron City National Bank	$ 28,229 24
M. & M. National Bank	17,995 92
National Trust Co.	12,866 78
Undeposited	29,259 20
Total	$ 88,351 14

THE OIL CASE.

More Testimony Offered—Further Details of the Contract.

The case of Owston & Sowers vs. the Allegeny Valley Railroad, which was on trial before Judge Stowe in the Common Pleas on Saturday, was resumed yesterday morning.

The cross-examination of Mr. Calder, who was on the stand at the time of adjournment on Saturday, was continued. Witness read a statement of the amount of oil received and delivered each day during the month of December, 1869. The average daily stock on hand was 7,085 barrels. Witness explained that he did not mean to state that the firm shipped no oil in boats in December, but meant that they shipped no oil except to themselves: "deliverable in Oil City" means that the seller must deliver at Oil City; "Narrow Gauge contracts" means "on the O. C. and Allegheny R. R." did not think any of the firm's contracts were "Broad Gauge" contracts—that is, oil to be delivered at Oil City.

John Archbald, sworn—Live at Titusville; in the fall of 1869 was dealing in oil; our firm was W. H. Abbott & Co.; we had contracts to deliver 21,000 barrels to Owston & Sowers in December, 1869; we delivered about 650 barrels; we urged the delivery constantly and persistently during December; the balance was not delivered as they settled the differences; the market price at Oil City at that time ranged from $5 85 per barrel on the first to $4.60 on the last of the month.

On cross-examination witness gave a detailed statement of the contracts and how they were settled.

John Rich, sworn—Reside at Oil City; was producing and dealing in oil in December, 1869; had contracts with Owston & Sowers for the delivery of 5,000 barrels of oil on the Allegheny Valley Railroad; in December, seller's option; it was a sixty day contract; it was all settled for, except 216 barrels which were delivered; I could have purchased it all.

Cross-examined—Have no record of this contract; have a thing I put down in pass book; was living in Pittsburgh at the time and dealing in oil; can't tell where this contract was made; think I was in Pittsburgh; may have made it through a broker; cannot remember exactly now; the oil was deliverable on the Allegheny creek; could have delivered it on the tender, but am positive I made it, though Mr. Bolton, my broker, did not see it tendered; when I said the oil I did not have say; purchased oil to fill it; do not know that I had five thousand barrels on lower creek.

By Owsten—Had a statement from my agent?

Mr. Hampton—No, sir; that would not be evidence.

Mr. Owston was recalled and testified to each contract as they were shown him in detail. He had settled each one before he settled the differences on all contracts with Lockhart & Frew, also all other contracts with other parties. If the oil was delivered any on the 15th of December, and was not delivered on buyer's option, they settled the differences in the prices on the 15th. The buyers' option referred only to the time and not to the place. They might require delivery in tank boats or wagons, or in any other manner.

Mr. Acheson was recalled and testified to each contract as they were shown him in detail. He had settled each one before he settled the differences on all contracts with Lockhart & Frew, also all other contracts with other parties. If the oil was delivered any on the 15th of December, and was not delivered on buyer's option, they settled the differences in the prices on the 15th. The buyers' option referred only to the time and not to the place. They might require delivery in tank boats or wagons, or in any other manner.

Mr. Acheson here offered three additional contracts dated August 7, August 12, and October 22.

Mr. Owston testified that in these cases the oil was either delivered or the differences settled.

Mr. Hampton objected to the contracts on the ground that there was not sufficient proof of the signatures mentioned.

Objection overruled.

Court adjourned until this morning.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STERRETT.

In the case of Edward O'Neil vs. Ohio Township Trust Company. Previously reported. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $462 39.

Charles B. Leech vs. William Shannon. Action on book account. Verdict for defendant.

William Carr & Co., vs. Marker, Rush & L. J. Blanchard. Execution attachment. Compulsory non-suit entered.

The oil cases still engage the attention of the Court in Judge Stowe's bench.

Trial List for To-day.

159. Rebsel vs. Reisel.
160. Wolfe vs. Gleason.
161. Gaither vs. Woods.
22. Henry vs. Thompson.
29. Lenkard vs. Rafferty.
30. Lamm vs. Hohmann.
27. Jones, P. & C. R. R.
72. Nixon et al. vs. McGraw et al.
78. Algeo vs. Gray et al.
84. Metcalf vs. Pentland.
110. May vs. McClelland.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE MCANDLESS.

This Court was convened for the special term yesterday morning.

The Court commenced at eleven o'clock, Judge McAndless presiding. The whole list of Grand and Traverse jurors was called over.

J. G. Elliott, of Sharon, Mercer county, on motion of S. Schoyer, Esq., was duly qualified and admitted to practice in the United States Court.

M. Alexander, D. Orr Alexander and John H. Fulford, against whom attachments for contempt were issued, were brought into Court for a hearing. They were charged with disobeying the injunction of the Court issued in a bankrupt case. After a hearing the parties were fined fifty dollars and costs each.

The claim of Morris Alexander, creditor of Julius Dawes, a bankrupt, whose claim had been set-apart by the Register in bankruptcy, came up for exceptions to findings of fact in Register's report, and a motion to have the claim reinstated. No decision was given.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KINKEAD.

In this court the preliminary injunction in the case of Mrs. Mary Bittner vs. John L. Bittner was continued. This is an action to restrain the defendant from disposing of certain property claimed by plaintiff, who is his wife, but alleges she owned the property in her own right.

The first case taken up for trial was that of the city of Pittsburgh vs. Mrs. McLaughlin. Action on municipal lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $180 36.

Geo. W. Park vs. Wm. M. Logan. Action on lien. On trial.

Before Judge Hampton, the case of James Brown vs. John Huckestein was taken up. This was an action on promissory note, and a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $654 99.

James McCully vs. C. Hoevgler. Action in replevin. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

116. Leopold Loeb vs. Fatowski & Co.
117. Do do vs. Fatowski.
118. Do do vs. Fatowski.
119. Do do vs. Kalser.
94. Duff vs. Gilmore et al.
163. McCloy & Bro. for use vs. McClintock.
167. Denure vs. Barnhill.
169. Corbett vs. Logan.
170. J. Beyor vs. Illodin et al.
[illegible]. Black vs. Crowe.
176. Hoffman & Dales vs. Eckert et al.
177. Meinhart vs. Hingst.
178. Crawford vs. McClintock.

FIRST LIST FOR '72.

The License Board in Session Yesterday.

The License Board met yesterday morning, all the commissioners—Scott, McGunnegle and Stuckrath—being present, when the first list for the year, of applications for license to sell liquor was taken up.

The following were granted:

Thomas L. Gleason, (E. H.) First ward, Pittsburgh.

John Smith, Second ward, Pittsburgh.

Matthew Campbell, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.

R. C. Pomeroy, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.

Alfred Pierce, (E. H.,) Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.

Adam Fuss, (O. G.), Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

Andrew Miller, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh.

Michael Connair, Ninth ward, Allegheny.

Leopold Hertsche, Eighth ward, Allegheny.

Christ Meilon, (E. H.) Birmingham.

One application was refused—that of Henry Langlitz, keeper of the "Free-and-easy" saloon at the corner of Wood street and First avenue.

Five cases on the list were not heard, the applicants not appearing. The Board will meet again this morning at ten o'clock to dispose of these cases.

Marvelous beyond precedent is the effect of SOZODONT upon the whole economy of the mouth, keeping the gums rosy and healthy, the teeth in perfect order, giving to the breath a balmy fragrance. TuS

TAXATION.

Meeting of Citizens of Eleventh Ward—Discussion of the Question—Unequal Valuations Denounced—Reform Demanded.

In accordance with the call set forth in the circular given below, which was largely circulated throughout the Eleventh ward within the past few days, a meeting was held at the School-house last evening. The attendance, considering the reluctance people often exhibit in assembling to discuss public measures, and considering also the dark night and disagreeable weather, was surprising. The large lower public room of the building was filled, and quite a number of ladies were present, by their presence showed their interest in the proceedings. Following is the call referred to:

Meeting of the tax-payers of the Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, will be held in the school house, corner of Enoch and Granville streets, on Monday evening, February 5th, 1872, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present unequal mode of taxing the people for city purposes. It is hoped that the entire people of the ward, without respect to party, will meet together to give expression to their views on a subject that so vitally affects the interest of every citizen, and to strengthen the hands of their representatives in the City Councils in supporting the principle involved in the bill now before that body. The rate of taxation in some of the districts is no more, perhaps even than imposed on others as to have become oppressive and unjust, and loudly calls for some remedy at the hands of the legislature of 1872. The present prospective large increase of city expenditures, and the improvements that are projected for the water works in and for city purposes that will involve an expenditure of millions, necessitates the revision of our present mode of assessing taxation upon the people.

MANY TAX-PAYERS.

ELEVENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, January 31, 1872.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Joseph W. Lewis, on whose motion Mr. John Miller was called to the chair. On motion Mr. Henry Wilson was appointed Secretary, and Mr. W. K. McClintock Secretary. The call being read, the Chair stated that the meeting was open for business.

Mr. Joseph W. Lewis suggested that some of the Councilmen present give some information regarding the measure now before Councils, and state the principles involved in the case.

Dr. J. G. McCandless called for the reading of the proposed bill as a start for the discussion to be had. The bill being read by the Secretary, Mr. W. K. McClintock,